THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 109

••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

'Squat-um-Down' Heap Bad

Sugar May Be the Leaven

Italy Loses Perhaps-burg

¶ **An enterprising** Associated Press correspondent in Regina, Sask., recalls that the "sit-down"—which threatens both labor and management in the United States with a host of ramifications—was employed, long before Labor in America earned a capital "L," by none other than Chief Papiot and his braves. Objecting to the construction of a railroad through their hunting grounds, the Indians staged a "squat-um-down" demonstration, by passively sitting on the right-of-way and preventing the construction gang from pushing along the rails. Mounties settled the difficulty. They made the old chief see that he could not "squat-um-down" in the way of progress.

¶ **"Squat - um - downers"** in the United States—if that may be considered a definition for those who oppose progress—are not confined to the braves from the Labor tepees by any means. Many a heap big business man, pounding his chest, stands on the roadbed opposing the laying of rails for a more harmonious industrial regime. This week sentiment appears to be growing that it's time for the "mounties" of government to appear on the scene.

¶ **Two highly explosive** elements are reaching the stage where they are threatening the public welfare — the sit-down strike technique and management's methods of weakening collective bargaining privileges. But a timely opportunity to analyze them seems offered as 300,000 miners tramp back to the soft coal pits after making a wage agreement which may add $100,000,000 to the nation's fuel bill, and automobile factory whistles break the stillness of a Michigan morning calling thousands of automobile workers in Lansing and Flint back to their job. Obviously it's time for "squat-um-downers" of management, labor, and government to gather about a council fire and make-um peace talk.

¶ **The democratic countries** of Europe are looking to the United States with watchful eyes as discussions, present and proposed, over national economic relations encourage the hope that better trade adjustments may soon grease the skids for the exit of an interminable armament race. Coincidental with the opening of the Sugar Conference in London—where the United States and 21 other producing nations are foregathered to consider mutual interests which bid fair to reach far beyond sugar plantations and sugar refineries—Great Britain, France, and Belgium put their heads together over blueprints for a world economic structure. Three heads would welcome a fourth.

¶ **The action of President Roosevelt** in sending Ambassador-at-Large Norman H. Davis to meet with other representatives around a mere sugar bowl, therefore gains added significance as British and French Governments disclose the fact that they have been in touch with Belgium to such good effect that the stage is now set for a discussion on the reduction of international trade barriers. Just as sugar is used to flavor a great many dishes so, it appears, may the sugar conference flavor the economic world.

¶ **Premier Paul Van Zeeland,** of Belgium, it is whispered, is ready to call an international economic conference at the suggestion of Britain and France which may undertake a "complete economic reorganization of the world." But whether this proposal comes to fruition, the readiness for discussion over matters of international co-operation between the United States and the European democracies indicate a growing realization that the way to security is away from nationalistic isolation and toward international interdependence.

¶ **Europe reads** a deliberate announcement of intentions in the monarchist demonstration at Vienna, when cheers for the Hapsburgs and Otto woke the echoes while the Austrian Vice-Chancellor Ludwig Hülgerth, Kurt Schuschnigg's personal representative, is conspicuously present. This appears to be Austria's answer to Mussolini's refusal to support the Hapsburg's restoration. Austria is now apparently bent on another course. Premier Schuschnigg ignores Mussolini's request to visit Belgrade before visiting Rome and postpones the Italian visit indefinitely, thus deprecating Mussolini's plan of bringing Yugoslavia into the orbit of the Rome pact with Italy, Austria and Hungary and separating it from the Little Entente. But Dr. Schuschnigg evidently feels that a closer collaboration with the authoritarian countries would spell defeat of Hapsburg hopes. Hence, it appears that Italy's refusal at Berlin's instigation to further the Hapsburg restoration may now cost Mussolini dearly.

Reich Swing Toward Russia? Rome-Berlin Axis Weakening While Anti-Red Drive Wanes

Russia's Pro-German Defense Commissar Gains Prestige

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 5—Prospects of improved relations between Germany and Soviet Russia are at last beginning to emerge, in the opinion of informed observers here.

The ultimate permissibility of some such development has long been envisaged in diplomatic circles, which remember the Treaty of Rapallo between Germany and the U. S. S. R. in pre-National Socialist days.

Indeed, many authorities regard the Franco-Soviet pact as merely an insurance policy on the part of the French to retard the emergence of a German-Soviet alliance aiming at sharing out the hegemony of Europe. Though such a complete understanding is problematical, it is nevertheless the fact that several incidents of the past few days have improved the position of those who stand for Russo-German amity.

Recent Straws

The reconciliation by Gen. Erich Ludendorff and Reichsführer Hitler and the arrest of Henry G. Yagoda, former head of the Russian Ogpu, both of which events denote the growing importance of the military, are regarded as tending in this direction. It was the Reichswehr which persuaded Herr Hitler to end the feul with General Ludendorff. Russian Defense Commissar Clemence Voroshiloff is understood to have played a leading role in the downfall of the Ogpu head. The German high command has long stood for rapprochement with the U. S. S. R. on military grounds. Commissar Voroshiloff, who is generally regarded as responsible for the fall of the Ogpu head, is a product of the regime which helped to build up the German Army in secret, when open rearming was still dangerous.

General Ludendorff will undoubtedly ad his voice to those of his colleagues in warning Herr Hitler against putting any reliance in the military strength of Italy. The comparative failure of German airplanes and tanks in Spain in encounters with Russian engines of warfare has increased the respect felt in Berlin for the military prowess of the Soviets.

Göring Friendly

Col. Gen. Hermann Göring is also understood to be in favor of the resumption of friendly relations with Russia. Neither he nor the Russians either have forgotten that many German airmen learned to fly owing to the good offices of the Russian General Staff.

Consequently, with the growing importance of the Reichswehr in Germany and of Commissar Voroshiloff in the U. S. S. R., added to Joseph Stalin's campaign against the Old Bolsheviks, observers are beginning to see a loophole through which the Reich can say that the Soviet Government is no longer "Communist." It is noticed that for several weeks Berlin has been less insistent on the Bolshevik danger than for a long while.

It is emphasized here, however, that nothing concrete has happened yet. Nevertheless, with the whole of Europe's diplomatic alignments evidently undergoing one of their periodic overhauls, it is felt that the possibility of Germany and Russia gravitating towards one another again cannot be excluded.

Sovfotos

Clemence Voroshiloff
Defense Commissar of the U. S. S. R.

La Rocque Indicted For Renewing Work Of Fascist Group

PARIS, April 5 (AP)—Col. François de la Rocque, head of the "French Social Party," was indicted today on a charge of recreating the banned fascistic Croix de Feu (Cross of Fire) League.

Under an order handed down by Magistrate Beteille, Colonel de la Rocque was summoned to appear in police court for hearing.

Deputy Jean Ybarnegaray, leader of the de la Rocque faction in the Chamber of Deputies, and four lesser party chiefs were also named in the two-count indictment.

The specific charges alleged that Colonel de la Rocque, in violation of a Government decree of last June, had used the political party organization to continue the banned league.

He was also charged with fostering disorders by ordering his followers to stage a counter demonstration to a communist mass meeting last October 4 in the Parc des Princes. The meeting ended in riots in which many persons were injured in street fighting, which was halted when 12,000 policemen and mobile guards were ordered into action.

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Senate Spurns Guffey 'Rider' On Sit-Down

Amendment Showing Opposition to Strike Technique Meets Defeat

Showdown Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—The Senate today rejected the revised Byrnes amendment to the Guffey Coal Bill, carrying a declaration that the sit-down strike is illegal and contrary to public policy. The vote was 48 to 36.

WASHINGTON, April 5—Intent on putting the Administration on record against the sit-down strike movement, a strong Senate faction resumed the battle today, after waiting in vain for some word from the Supreme Court on the Wagner Labor Act.

Obviously recognizing that the subject under discussion is of widespread national interest and surrounded with circumstances requiring greatest care in procedure, Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, who precipitated the original controversy, withdrew his first amendment to the Guffey coal bill condemning sit-down strikes, and substituted another and more general one.

Federal Jurisdiction

The new amendment declared sit-down strikes illegal and contrary to sound public policy, but added that Congress speaks only in reference to strikes in industries under Federal jurisdiction under the interstate commerce clause.

Prior to resumption of the Senate battle over the sit-down, all eyes had been on the Supreme Court where one of the biggest crowds in years was gathered in the expectation that the Federal Government's jurisdiction in labor disputes might be more clearly defined by the long-awaited decision in the Wagner act. Rejection of the act was expected to spread sit-downs; validation was thought likely to bring an Administration appeal to labor to halt them and abide by provisions of the act.

Tied by Injunctions

The court's failure to speak left the matter in suspense, however, as it has been, with the act virtually a dead letter since it is tied up by injunctive proceedings over the country.

Starting off the sit-down strike debate, Senator Byrnes explained that he withdrew his original amendment because it applied only to one industry, and did not restrict the condemnation to commerce over which the Federal Government had authority. The new amendment was virtually in the same language as the Pittman amendment, offered last Friday. This amendment read:

That it is the sense of the Senate that the so-called sit-down

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

Other labor news: Page 5

Supreme Court Defers Ruling On Wagner Act

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The Supreme Court deferred today until at least next Monday a decision on constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

After deciding a minor District of Columbia case in a decision read by Mr. Justice Stone, the tribunal ended its opinion session until next Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The Supreme Court denied today a petition by the Georgia Power Company for permission to prosecute litigation in the Eastern Tennessee Federal District Court and the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in an effort to stop the Tennessee Valley Authority from expanding its activities in Georgia.

A ruling by the Northern Georgia Federal District Court and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had permitted TVA to build new power lines and to sell electricity in Georgia and temporarily had enjoined the power company from carrying on litigation outside the State.

Head On Collision

The Georgia company told the Supreme Court that "this case presents a head-on collision between two federal courts."

The Maine Potato Growers and Shippers Association lost in the court today in its effort to force a reduction in the freight rates of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company.

The high court refused to review a judgment against the association by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

The association's action was brought against the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroad. The association filed a complaint with the ICC alleging that the rail rates "are unjust and unreasonable." The commission dismissed the complaint.

Radio Concern Loses

F. A. D. Andrea, Inc., radio manufacturers, failed in an effort to compel the Radio Corporation of America to grant a license, under patents, for electrical apparatus.

The high court refused to review a judgment against the Andrea Corporation by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals. The Andrea firm charged in a complaint in the Federal District Court for the Delaware district, that the R. C. A. had violated sections of the Sherman Act. As a result, said the petition, the radio corporation "was placed in a dominating and controlling position with respect to all of the pooled patents of members of the electrical industry."

The Andrea Company contended it applied to R. C. A. for a license under the pooled patents and that the corporation refused to grant it.

Loyalist Maneuver In Cordoba Sector Turns Rebel Flank

MADRID, April 5 (AP)—The Government's southern army turned the insurgent left flank north of Cordoba today, capturing the village of La Granjuela and opening the way for direct attack on the Penarroya coal mines.

The sweeping movement around the northern end of Gen. Gonzalo Queipo de Llano's insurgent army cut the railroad running between Belmez, just south of the coal fields, and Castillo de Almarchon, division point linking the branch line that serves the fields and the trunk line to the deeply held insurgent territory to the west.

The successful maneuver, part of a pivotal turning action against the entire insurgent line, further hampered General de Llano's communications from his Cordoba base.

The fall of La Granjuela followed the capture of Valsequillo, three miles to the north, which had been the first objective of the flanking columns.

So precipitous was the Government descent on Valsequillo yesterday that the insurgent garrison fled, leaving their breakfasts still cooking in the field kitchens.

Permanent CCC of 300,000 Urged in Roosevelt Message; Achievements of Camps Cited

'Open House' Marks Anniversary of CCC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 5

The 2002 Civilian Conservation Camps in all parts of the country will hold "open house" during the coming week to celebrate the achievements of the last four years.

The public will be invited to see the work the camps have accomplished along conservation, educational and relief lines.

President Declares Cost Precludes Any Larger Enrollment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—As the Civilian Conservation Corps entered its fifth year today, President Roosevelt recommended to Congress that it be made permanent.

The President lauded the corps and its work heartily, but said the "financial position of the Treasury" would not permit an enrollment total larger than 300,000. There has been considerable congressional pressure for a much larger quota.

Camps for 10,000 Indians and 5000 enrollees in U. S. territories and insular possessions were authorized in addition to the regular corps.

The President told Congress that he is "convinced that there is ample useful work in the protection, restoration and development of our national resources upon which the services of the corps may be employed advantageously for an extended period."

Reports on Achievements

Meanwhile, Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, reported to the President on the corps' fourth anniversary that more than 1,700,000 young men and war veterans have been taken off the relief rolls during the last four years and put to work on useful conservation projects in forests, parks and fields.

The corps began with an authorized strength of 250,000 men. A peak enrolled strength of approximately 506,000 was reached in August, 1935. The present authorized enrolled strength of the corps is 350,000.

It was four years ago today that President Roosevelt issued the executive order, under authority granted him by Congress, establishing the office of the emergency conservation work to maintain the corps and named Robert Fechner director.

Mr. Fechner reported that the CCC has planted more than 1,000,000,000 trees, most of them on what was formerly waste lands. Timber stands on 2,700,000 acres of forest lands have been improved. Thousands of public camp grounds have been developed.

Official records showing that enrollees have sent home to needy dependents an aggregate of more than $360,000,000 indicates the effectiveness of the CCC program as a relief measure, Mr. Fechner said.

Camp educational programs have taught more than 50,000 enrollees to read and write. More than 500,000 have been better grounded in grade school subjects, more than 400,000 have studied high school subjects, and 50,000 have pursued college courses.

"The record of the CCC as an agency which opens opportunity to idle youth and captures its enthusiasm in rebuilding our forest and land resources justifies its continuance as a permanent part of our government," the director told the President.

President Roosevelt text asking for permanent CCC: page 16.

Federal Reserve To Buy U. S. Bonds To Stiffen Price

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—Another major step in keeping the American economy on an evel keel was taken today. The Federal Reserve System is now ready to buy Government securities in the open market "in such amounts and at such times as may be desirable" to maintain "orderly conditions in the money market."

The purpose of this step, announced after long meetings on Saturday and Sunday by the open market committee of the Federal Reserve System, is to preserve the present easy money policy designed to simulate business expansion. In other words, while the Federal Reserve Board is anxious to prevent the dangers of inflation, it is not willing to pull the brake so hard as to curb desirable expansion and even throw the national machine into the ditch of deflation.

The board was confronted with a maldistribution of bank credit, an unsettled bond market, with new treasury borrowing ahead. Its officials believe that "easy money" must be the watchword for some time longer, in order that rising prices be combated not by artificial restrictions or by deflation, but by ever-increasing production.

They believe the answer to high prices is the manufacture of more goods, which in turn stimulates re-employment, facilitates a nearer balance of the budget, and controls inflation by guiding the economic up-curve through moderation to higher levels, rather than abruptly checking it.

A temporary tension in money markets seemed threatened, as May 1 approached—the date when virtually doubled reserve requirements on all member banks of the Federal Reserve System are to go into effect. The increase in reserve requirements is a real check on inflation: a lusty tug on the governmental brake.

Already its effects are being felt beforehand, and in conjunction with drops in anticipated revenues and general uncertainties which

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Economics in the News

Durable Goods—President Roosevelt Makes Another Contribution to His Economic Philosophy—Maintaining Equilibrium

—By H. B. E.—

It was inevitable from the necessarily disjointed remarks of the President at Friday's important press conference that next day's commentators should pick on one or other of the various subjects to be touched upon.

The steel men said their industry was in a position to be independent of government orders; Senator Wheeler defended copper prices; budget purists wanted to know what a shift in spending had to do with budget balancing; lower price advocates welcomed the outbursts against high prices, but wished the President would be consistent; and so on.

What particularly interested this column was the contribution of the remarks to the known extent of the President's economic philosophy. In social language he is a utilitarian—the happiness of the greatest number. We all are that. It is in the taking of economic action in pursuit of that goal that utilitarians differ. The President seems to be crystallizing his thought toward the control of new fixed investments. At any rate, he would encourage spending on consumption goods at the expense of saving for investment in durable goods.

His Friday reminder of the dangers of overproducing durable goods is the second indication of this approach. If we exclude the Securities Act, which is really a protection of the investor against bad investments, not a national protection against "over" investment, the last tax bill was the first example of this preoccupation. By that bill penalty taxes are levied on corporation savings. The object is to force out accumulations into consumer hands. In spite of this action, however, investment in fixed capital is rapidly recovering, partly out of private savings, partly out of corporation coffers. Other than to announce a switch in government spending from durable goods to "reliefers" who will spend the money on consumption goods, the President on Friday merely raised a note of alarm over the more rapid rate of durable goods production than consumption goods production.

¶ ¶ ¶

In this article I shall merely give the background for the President's apprehension. To many thoughtful minds he put his finger on the real "soft spot" in our capitalistic system. The fault is not with the system as a system, as the radicals would have us believe. It is with our high standard of living.

We now demand all kinds of fancy gadgets which have two characteristics: They are optional to material existence and they require roundabout methods of production involving all kinds of machine industries. Those gadgets are durable goods. They may take the form either of goods for consumption, such as automobiles and housing, or goods that make consumption goods, such as the materials and machinery that turn out the bewildering array of cans on our kitchen shelves, not to mention their contents.

In good times the buying of these durable goods by both consumers and producers goes on cheerfully. But, as Dr. Frederick C. Mills explains, "In a very real sense the existence of unused utilities in the form of durable consumption goods and capital equipment represents inventories of goods."

¶ ¶ ¶

A week ago I mentioned installment buying of consumption goods as inventories. Durable goods purchases are equally hostages to fortune. When a check to buying comes, and a self-decelerating depression gets under way, current income has to be used in great part for past purchases; but we keep on buying, with or without the help of government or charity, those consumption goods. That is not the case with durable goods. We make the old car do; the railroad keeps the old locomotive in service; and the manufacturer tells the machine tool salesman to come again next year. In this way a whole peck of trouble and unemployment is invited for the community which it never knew in the simple horse and buggy days.

In 1922-29 the country's physical output increased faster than during twice that period prior to the World War. And it grew over twice as fast as the production of consumption goods. Dr. Mills gives the following table ("Economic Tendencies in the United States," p. 283):

	Durable goods	Consumption goods
1922	100	100
1923	122	108
1924	118	106
1925	142	109
1926	151	114
1927	142	118
1928	153	120
1929	159	123

Thus the average annual rate of increase for durable goods was 5.9 per cent; of consumption goods, 2.8 per cent.

¶ ¶ ¶

Buying started to slough off first in the construction industry—in February, 1928—and the decline eventually engulfed the entire industrial system. The output of durable goods, for the reason already given, practically faded away. Even for those durable goods that are used by consumers, e. g., automobile output fell precipitously. New cars decreased from 5,621,715 in 1929, to 1,431,494 in 1932, though the number of registrations declined only from 26,545,281 to 24,136,879. Thus a decline of nearly 75 per cent in annual production corresponded to only a little over 9 per cent in total number in use.

If figures were available showing the number of cars which merely stood unlicensed in the owners' garages or back yards, the total number, as Prof. J. M. Clark in his "Strategic Factors in Business Cycles" shows, might show no decrease at all.

This problem of extreme fluctuation in durable goods is the economic side of the President's spending-saving preoccupation.

Foe of Tariff Walls

© Kerstone

Marcel Henri Jasper
Former Belgian Finance Minister Active in Move to Restore World Economic Conference

Powers in Move For New World Economic Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 5—Despite President Roosevelt's recent assertion that America will not take the initiative in any international peace move, the idea of a world conference is still making steady progress in Europe.

France and Britain have just asked Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium to conduct a new international economic inquiry into the question of trade barriers, particularly quotas, it is reliably reported here today. The aim of the proposed conference is said to be nothing short of "the complete economic reorganization of the world." This news from Brussels comes simultaneously with the arrival at London of Charles Spinasse, French Minister of National Economy, to confer with the U. S. Ambassador-at-Large, Norman H. Davis.

France Seeks Stability

It also coincides with significant declarations made here yesterday by the Radical Socialist François de Tessan, who in a speech on Franco-American friendship commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the United States entry into the World War, declared that France "would welcome and study carefully any proposal, any suggestion, any initiative," designed to bring greater stability and more permanent peace to the world.

These indications of the readiness for international co-operation in Europe lend weight to the reports just received from Belgium, where Marcel Henri Jasper, Belgian Minister of Transport, declared at a meeting of the Liberal Party at Brussels that the French and British Governments have requested Dr. van Zeeland to investigate the possibility of a world parley aimed at reviving international trade.

Can Tariff Bars Be Lowered?

Dr. van Zeeland's task is reported to be to ascertain whether sufficiently serious possibilities of reducing traff barriers exist to justify a world conference at this time. If his conclusions are in the affirmative he would recommend a revival of the London Economic Conference, which is theoretically still in existence, waiting to be reconvened on short notice.

Such an economic gathering is greatly desired by the present French Government.

Sugar parley opens in London: Page 3.

'Good Neighbor' Policy for World Urged by Quakers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—An appeal to President Roosevelt that his "Good Neighbor" policy toward Latin America be extended to all the world as a means of insuring international peace is being drafted by authorized representatives of the Society of Friends following the adoption of a report of the Quakers Peace and Social Order Committee at the 242 session of the New York branch of this movement here Saturday.

The report also went on record for a national defense policy based wholly on the protection of United States territory from invasion. It favored trade agreements with other nations, effecting neutrality legislation, co-operative international efforts to settle disputes, a tax on war profits, nationalization of munitions industries and strong maintenance of constitutional civil liberties.

The meeting favored the calling by the United States of an international conference at which the American representatives would make it clear that the United States would "willingly forego certain material privileges in the interests of world society." This, it was held, would be an effective help toward world peace.

"We have learned the utter futility of attempting to attain peace and democracy by adopting the very methods which thus destroyed peace and democracy, and we therefore oppose all conscription of manhood and mobilization of industry as well as the enormous appropriations for the army and navy," the report said.

U. S. to Europe In 19 Hours By Air Is Planned

Pan American to Start Clipper Service to China April 28

Planes to Carry 40

Two projects bringing the vision of trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific air service measurably closer to realization were announced today.

The first Pacific clipper flight between China and the United States will take off from San Francisco on April 28, Pan American Airways disclosed.

A trans-Atlantic air service, utilizing a new Glenn L. Martin plane which can carry 40 passengers direct to continental Europe in 19 hours, was projected by unnamed American interests, according to the Department of Commerce.

Plans call for operating between New York City and a continental airport, so as to avoid the conflict with British interests which has held up the other trans-Atlantic service being arranged by Pan American Airways.

Coincidentally, Pan American Airways was awarded landing rights in Portugal, on the southern flight route to Europe.

The first section of Canada's transcontinental, government-owned air service, the western half from Winnipeg to Vancouver, will commence operating by the end of September. Parliament was informed by the Transport Minister.

Giant Airliners Designed For Trans-Atlantic Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—Amazing new flying ships capable of crossing the Atlantic non-stop have been designed by the Glenn L. Martin Company, builders of the China Clippers, and unless preliminary reports are far too sanguine should bring regular trans-Atlantic flights much sooner than had recently been anticipated. Observers are eagerly awaiting performance of one of the new ships, and which would be in every respect the largest heavier-than-air ships built in the United States.

J. Monroe Johnson, assistant secretary of commerce, last night announced that a company is being organized to put the ships into service, and will apply for permission to inaugurate the trans-Atlantic service at an early date. Hitherto, negotiations have been slowly progressing under which Pan American Airways and Imperial Airways would fly the Atlantic in jumps, by either or both the Bermuda-Azores route and the great circle route.

Competition Is Seen

Now that another American company announces its intention of flying the Atlantic non-stop, the element of competition enters the picture. The announcement, it is considered here, may be deliberately designed for its effect on the Canadian Government, which had recently been insisting that the American terminus should be in Montreal.

The cruising range of the boats would be about 1500 miles longer than the distance between continents over the great circle route, generally followed by fliers and surface craft. The range would permit detouring to avoid storms or to pick landing places.

The craft would make the eastbound trip in about 18¾ hours, it was announced, and westbound would fly the route in 21 hours. This schedule is about three times as fast as the proposed timetable by Pan American Airways over the Bermuda-Azores route. In flying at a cruising speed of 175 miles an hour, the ships would use only 53½ per cent of the total horsepower of their engines.

The company about to be organized would compete with Pan American Airways to win the government mail contract. The regular plan would be to fly experimental flights with pilots alone for some time; then mail flights; and finally passenger flights.

Specifications of Plane

Specifications announced were:
Cruising range, 5000 miles.
Cruising speed, 175 miles an hour.
High speed, 240 miles an hour.
Passengers, 40.
Baggage, 2200 pounds.
Mail and express, 3750 pounds.
Crew, 10 men (two watches of five men each).
Engines, four, 1500 horsepower each.
Weight, 100,000 pounds or more.
Wing spread, 188 feet.
Fuselage length, 106 feet.
Cruising altitude, 10,000 feet.
Ceiling, 23,000 feet.

Pan American Line Granted Landing Rights in Portugal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—Confirmation of an award by the Government of Portugal of operating rights for the use of ports in that country and adjacent islands for trans-Atlantic air service between the United States and Europe was announced by Pan American Airways here today.

Technical research in flying con-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Trans-Pacific and trans-Canadian air service scheduled: Page 3

Slum Clearance Due in 1938 According to Senator Wagner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—America's cities had before them today the prediction by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author of the $1,000,000,000 low-cost housing bill now pending in Congress, that the program to clear out their slums would be launched by the spring of 1938. The forecast was made in the course of a radiocast here last night in which the Senator joined with Mayor LaGuardia in an appeal for popular support of the housing bill which they declared was no longer an experiment, "but an absolute necessity."

Asserting that the lag in home building was prolonging the problems of the depression, Senator Wagner said that the housing bill had been more widely endorsed than any federal social legislation within his memory, and he stressed the revising and improving it had had over two years with social workers, public officials, business men, labor leaders and financial experts for consultants.

"No one has been able to come forward with a more economic and workable plan or a more fair and humane plan," he continued. "The lines have been clearly drawn between the few who do not want the Government to help in low-rent housing and the many sincere friends who know that the Government must help if there is to be a low-rent housing at all."

Federal aid for the program was essential, he said, because there were still several million men and women who had not been reabsorbed by private industry and millions of families who still could not pay the rental that meant decent housing.

"To help these families will not be charity, any more than we would regard as charity the public assistance to schools and universities and libraries," he declared. "By helping these families to get away from the blighting influences of the slums, we put them in a better position to help themselves. All society will be the gainer."

Praising the "experimental" steps the Roosevelt Administration had taken to meet the needs of urban and low-income groups, Mayor LaGuardia saw the things already done as "but a drop of water in the ocean," holding that the problem was all-pervading and as pressing in the towns and rural areas as in the cities, big and small.

"We have passed the experimental stage," he said, "and that is why Senator Wagner is urging and pushing and fighting for a long-term housing program so that we can expedite clearance of the slums which are costing so much in terms of human welfare."

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U.S. Air Service To China Set To Start April 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—The first air passenger service across the Pacific between the United States and China, to close the last link in a regularly established round-the-world air travel route, will be inaugurated from San Francisco, Wednesday, April 28, Pan American Airways announced today.

On that date the Pacific clippers westbound will accept their first passengers for Hong Kong and Macao in addition to those bound for Honolulu, Guam and Manila.

Through passenger service from China and the Far East to the United States will be inaugurated with the departure of a clipper from Hong Kong, May 6. These passenger inaugurals will follow by a week the first air-mail flights to cover the full Pacific route from continent to continent.

Six-Day Service

The schedules of the trans-Pacific clipper ships which opened the first ocean air mail service 18 months ago between the American mainland, Hawaii and the Philippines will, when extended across the China Seas to Macao and Hong Kong, provide a six-day through service between the United States and China.

From New York and the East connecting schedules of domestic air lines operating transcontinental routes make possible a regular seven-day service from the Atlantic seaboard to the China coast. The route will form the longest single airway in the world, 11,900 miles from New York to Hong Konw, and will extend the American air passenger service more than half around the globe. The best surface transport time between eastern and central United States and Hong Kong now requires 22 days.

The Hong Kong clippers will connect directly with American-built and operated airliners in the China national airways system, in which Pan American Airways is associated with the Chinese National Government. Over these connecting services passengers will travel northward to Shanghai, Peiping and into the interior of China, along the 1200-mile Yangtse River route to Chungking. From Hong Kong to Shanghai, the 1000-mile flight is made in one day in twin-engined Douglas airliners, bringing the commercial capital of the Orient within eight days of New York and Chicago. The clipper ships likewise have connections at Hong Kong with Imperial Airways and the British International Airways System for through service to southern Asia, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, India, Africa and Europe.

Connecting Air Lines

From Hong Kong, the British operate a one-day service to Indo-China, two days to Singapore, three days to India. The trip from China to Europe over the British route takes 11 days, compared with the China to United States service of six days.

Fares for the 9000-mile ocean flight are $950 one way, from San Francisco either to Macao or Hong Kong, and $693 to Honolulu; $318 to Guam; $80 to Manila. Return trips are 10 per cent less.

Supplementary to the clipper service, the sea and air service will provide 10-day schedules to Hong Kong, 2400 miles of the trip made by steamer in four days, and the remaining 6600 miles by clipper in four and one-half days. Fares are correspondingly lower, $630 to Guam, $730 to Manila, Macao and Hong Kong.

Why the Government Will Buy Its Own Bonds

By the Financial Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The 1933-1937 bull market in Government bonds, which put the credit standing of the United States Government on a peak never before attained in history, is over; but a bond buying campaign is announced from Washington intended to prevent the decline from degenerating into a break. The following questions and answers will explain the circumstances attending this action:

Question: Why is the Federal Reserve Board buying government bonds?

Answer: To counteract the recent market selling of those bonds which has sent six separate issues below par.

Question: Is there not some other reason which would account for the news being put on newspaper front pages?

Answer: Yes, when government bonds go down, the yield or interest on them goes up, and makes government borrowing more expensive. If (old) bonds yield, say, 5½ per cent at the market price, then the Treasury obviously could not borrow new money at less than 5½ per cent. Moreover, the yield on government bonds affects all other long-term rates of interest. Thus, in addition to borrowings by the Government costing more, borrowings by business for development purposes will cost more.

Question: Has the decline in government bonds been serious?

Answer: Some economic writers call the decline a "break." It is not so serious as that. But the decline, which began in mid-March, has been substantial. In December, for instance, the Treasury was able to raise a long-term loan for 2½ per cent. Actually, Secretary Morgenthau had to ration the applicants for the loan—so great was the scramble. Bonds proceeded to climb in January and February. That means that the long-term rate of interest continued to decline. Thus the yield on the 2½ per cent loan went down to 2.38 per cent. Now, as a result of the decline in bonds since mid-March, the yield has risen to 2.72 per cent.

Question: What caused the decline in bond prices?

Answer: Authorities give a number of reasons: (a) Selling by banks to put themselves in a better cash position. As an anti-inflation move the Federal Reserve Board had locked up some of the banks' excess reserves. Under this order the excess available to the entire banking community will be reduced $500,000,000, as compared with six times that amount a year ago. Obviously this restriction limits their lending power. At the same time business is increasing its demand for loans. (b) Psychological selling. When the banks sell, institutions and individuals are apt to follow suit, on the old principle that they might as well get out while the getting is good. (c) Selling to meet income tax payments. (d) Contagion caused by the break in the market in London for British government bonds. Though there is no nexus between the two markets, since the pound and the dollar are no longer anchored together on the gold standard, the relation between these world markets is still sympathetic. The British bond market broke a month prior to the American dip. (e) Spectacular rise in commodity prices. The long-term rate of interest is the price of capital, and history shows that when the price of other economic goods are rising, the price of capital rises, too. The reason is that people at such times borrow in order to buy capital goods before prices go higher. Figures bear this out; capital issues have risen sharply.

Question: Will government buying turn this trend?

Answer: Most authorities say no, and even Secretary Morgenthau on Thursday admitted that "ultimately government support can make no difference, since no one has enough money to keep a market up or to keep a market down if the trend is in the opposite direction." Hitherto the theory seemed to prevail that the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board between them could control the long-term rate of interest. All that the new action is expected to do, apparently, is to cushion a decline. Already the Treasury has been buying bonds for precisely this purpose. It is now to be joined by the Federal Reserve authorities.

Question: To what extent will interest rates rise?

Answer: Most authorities think that before the year is out, Government bond yields will be up 3 per cent, or ½ of 1 per cent above the historically low rate of 2½ per cent established last December. Three per cent would still be "cheap money." And yet the mere announcement of Washington's action was sufficient today to provoke a sharp advance in Government bond prices on

Federal Reserve Is to Buy Government Bonds in Market

(Continued From Page 1)

were reflected in a falling government bond market, it seemed likely that the check might be too severe—might throw the national backseat riders out of their seats.

So the Reserve Board eases the brake off appreciably. By purchasing government bonds in the open market, the Federal Reserve System takes bonds out of the hands of the commercial banks, and thus increases the reserve deposits these member banks have with the system.

A double cushioning effect results: The long-term bond market is prevented from slipping downward further, while the amount of bank funds available is increased.

It is not clear that many actual purchases will be necessary. The mere effect of the announcement may be enough to support the bond market, permit banks to meet the new reserve requirements, and handle the entire matter "psychologically."

Moreover, the board's announcement left open the possibility that while now it would buy in open market operations, later on sales may be more appropriate. In short, the board is acting—in its own words—to preserve "orderly conditions in the money market."

What It Is Hoped to Mean

That means more than a mere technical development in the counting houses. It means that all the effects of "recovery" already perceptible to men-in-the-street all over America will probably not be rudely checked; that if the board's plans work out, a progressive expansion by means of continued "easy money" will provide new jobs and steadier jobs. And sharply rising prices, on the other hand, are to be controlled by such factors as President Roosevelt's statement last Friday announcing diminution of government purchases in the durable goods industries.

Of scarcely less importance than this notable effort to smooth out the curves of economic rise and fall, was the second report today of the Treasury's study in foreign investments into the United States.

This report, covering the last two calendar years by the addition of the Oct. 1-Dec. 30 quarter, showed the following striking facts.

Foreigners trebled their buying of American securities in the three months immediately following the tri-partite monetary agreement of last September.

But foreigners practically ceased transferring short-term and brokerage balances to this country following the agreement.

And capital failed to return from the United States to gold bloc countries that had devalued their currencies.

A total foreign investment in the United States of about $7,400,000,000 was revealed at the end of 1936.

When Money "Got Hot"

Net foreign purchases of American securities totaled $600,693,000 during 1936; the gross purchase of these securities by foreigners ran to $2,684,391,000. This total amount, which represents the gross funds available to foreigners to transfer to the United States, is many times the volume of annual war-debt payments which are in default.

The phenomenal increase in foreign purchases of American securities following the tripartite monetary agreement—the very period during which President Roosevelt was issuing his warnings about "hot money"—is shown in these figures for the first time. Net foreign buying in the last three months of 1936 totaled $284,103,000, while totals for the preceding three quarters were $109,103,000, $106,526,000, and $110,961,000, or not much more for the nine months than for the last three months.

This enormous flood of foreign buying partly explains the rocketing stock market and rising prices. Great Britain was the heaviest buyer, taking $132,000,000 worth of American securities during the last three months of 1936 and $217,915,000 for the entire year. Switzerland took $145,036,000 for the year, and the Netherlands took $107,149,000 for the year—in second and third place. These totals indicate not only the buying capacity of the two small neutral countries, but probably reflect a large amount of expatriate money from Germany.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Law School Dean Sees Coercion In President's Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—Just as Dean Frank H. Sommer of the New York University Law School had testified that the President's court reorganization plan amounts to "spiritual coercion" of the Supreme Court, Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont asserted that Attorney General Homer S. Cummings is attacking the court for denial of petitions of which the Administration previously had "boasted."

To support his point, Senator Austin, a conservative opponent of the President's plan, presented a letter from Charles E. Cropley, clerk of the Supreme Court, containing data which he declared upheld his arguments.

"Year after year," the Vermont Senator declared, "the Attorney General has been boasting in his annual report of the department's success in getting the Supreme Court to deny writs of certiorari.

"Now he comes forward and makes these denials a ground for attack on the court."

Senator Austin declared Mr. Cummings and other Administration leaders, including the President and Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, had criticized the court for denying 717 petitions of appeal out of 803 such writs in the 1935 term.

"But in 143 of these cases," he said, "the Attorney General's office opposed granting of the writ. That made the Attorney General's office 91 per cent successful in the cases it opposed. In addition, seven cases which it did not oppose were refused by the court, and 16, in connection with the pauper's oath procedure, were refused. For these reasons a total of 284 cases were dismissed out of the 803 applications."

Senator Austin said the Administration should not "complain that the court denied petitions that it had requested the court to deny."

The Cropley letter, containing a new tabulation of Supreme Court cases for the past four years, contained a complaint that it was difficult to compile such statistics because the present court controversy interfered with "the usual efficiency" of the clerk's office. This was due, it said, to the fact that division of cases into different categories was a matter of discretion at times and that the present controversy made it essential to observe the utmost care in compiling such tabulations.

Dean Sommers called the reorganization proposal a "radical and all-inclusive distortion of the Constitution as a whole and urged substitution of a constitutional amendment.

"The bill conforms to the letter of the Constitution," he said, "but it violates the spirit of the Constitution."

Medieval Group Formed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., April 5—Friends of Medieval Studies is the name of an organization formed here by 15 members of the Cornell University faculty to foster research in the general field of medieval history.

New Trans-Canada Air Lines: Winnipeg-Vancouver Section Ready to Start in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A government-owned air company, Trans-Canada Air Lines, will start operating the first section of Canada's transcontinental airway—the western half from Winnipeg to Vancouver—by the end of September, according to a statement given by Transport Minister C. D. Howe in Parliament a few days ago. By the end of the year the airway is expected to be open from Montreal to Vancouver, flying the route in 16 hours. The Montreal-Halifax leg will be opened early in 1938.

The Trans-Canada Air Lines will be capitalized at $5,000,000, with 51 per cent ownership vested in the Canadian National Railways, who underwrite the issue, the remainder subscribed to by aviation companies operating in Canada and approved by the Government. Three directors will be appointed by the Government, and will most likely be Department of Transport officials, five of whom are at present provisional directors. The Canadian National Railways and the aviation companies are responsible for six directors, all of whom must be approved by the Government; none of whom need be shareholders; but all must be British subjects resident in Canada.

A feature of the legislation allows the Government to take over the outstanding stock whenever it wishes to take over operation of the airway.

Trans-Canada Air Lines is to carry mail, express and passengers on the main line of the airway which has in the past few years been set up by the Dominion Government. It can operate within and outside Canada, carry traffic on its own or leased airplanes, and can make connections for the interchange of traffic with any other air operator.

Canada has for many years needed a transcontinental airway. Canadians at present having to travel and send their air mail and express over United States lines. The Government-owned coropration will operate as a private company competing with existing North American aviation companies, the act setting up the corporation providing that traffic must be carried at tariffs similar to those of other companies operating on the continent.

The need for an Empire terminus for the trans-Atlantic air service from Great Britain has pushed the Canadian Government to establish this corporation. With the trans-Atlantic service expected late this year, Minister Howe told Parliament, Canada was forced to act on a long delayed project.

This, combined with the fact that tarriffs must be of a competitive nature, explains in part the clause providing for a deficit for the first two years, cash to be appropriated by Parliament.

The third year the company is expected to start making money, and if Canada takes to planes for travel, mail and express as have the United States, profits are possible. But a safeguard is put into the act, limiting the profits to 5 per cent, and the books to be government-audited.

The corporation will be provided by the Government with free emergency landing fields equipped with lights, telephone, and a weather reporting service. Should the company make sufficient money, a charge may be made for the use of the fields and the services. The company in turn is to provide modern aviation equipment, two-way radiophone between plane and ground, insurance on all traffic, including passengers, and can buy whatever landing fields, seaplane bases, equipment of all kinds that it needs.

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Textile Workers of World Open Drive for 40-Hour Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—A campaign for a world-wide 40-hour week in the textile industry was launched at the World Textile Conference here today by European workers' delegates.

Although the employer group had agreed to attend the Washington conference only under condition that it should cover economic and social aspects of the industry, labor representatives from Belgium, Czechoslovakia and France today made pleas that the problem of the shorter work week be not obscured.

In view of the fact that this subject is included in agenda of the International Labor Conference in June, this group asked that the world textile conference go on record in favor of the establishment of a universal 40-hour week for textile workers.

A survey recently made by the International Labor Office shows that on this subject the nations of the world are roughly divided into three groups: First, those in which the 40-hour week is largely or totally operative, namely, France, Italy, U. S. S. R., and the United States.

Secondly, those in which the 48-hour week is observed. This group includes Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Great Britain, Poland, Mexico, Holland and Sweden. The third group of countries where the normal hours exceed 48 in a week includes China, India and Japan.

Cause of Conference

It was the failure of the last International Labor Conference to agree on a convention establishing a 40-hour week that led to the calling of the present tripartite technical conference.

Alphonse Segier, secretary of the Central Organization of Textile Workers at Ghent and workers' delegate from Belgium, made the first of a series of pleas for the 40-hour week, which he described as "not only possible but necessary."

He declared: "We decline to be treated as second or third-rate workers who can be paid lower wages than workers in other branches of industry. We object to the consumer being able to obtain textile products at prices which make it impossible for the textile workers and textile employers to earn a fair return for their labor or their capital.

In M. Segier's opinion, the two main subjects that should be dealt with by the conference are the 40-hour week and minimum wages for textile workers in every nation.

Pointing to technological advances as an argument for the shortening of the work week, he reported that productivity of the textile industry has increased 30 per cent and the number of looms tended by one worker has doubled in the last 10 years.

Declaring that workers are in favor of increased use of machinery only if it increases employment, Anton Roscher, workers' delegate from Czechoslovakia, estimated that there are 40,000 textile workers in his country who will be unable to find work in the industry in the future. A million cotton spindles are out of use at the present time, he said.

Pointing out that two thirds of the textile workers in his country are women, Mr. Roscher held it was the duty of the state to protect motherhood and encourage happier homes.

Situation in Czechoslovakia

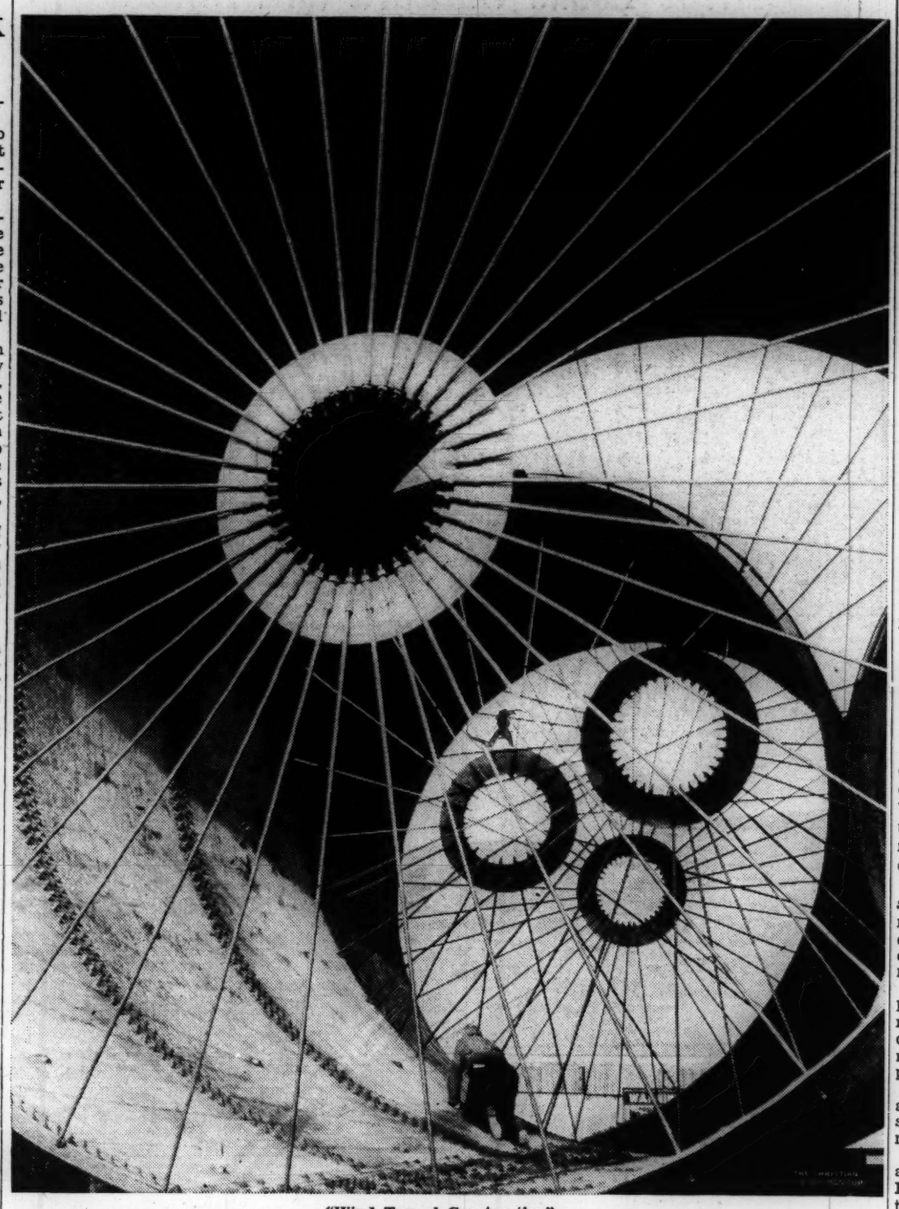
Czechoslovakia's problem has been increased, he explained, by the annexation of territory bringing under its jurisdiction 85 per cent of the textile workers employed in Austria-Hungary before the World War and the same time markets were declining.

Speaking for French textile workers, Victor Vandeputte told the conference that there is now a "marked lack of equilibrium" between manufacturing and consumption in the textile industry that must be solved at least in part by the shortening of hours of work. He warned that if the present conference does not go on record in favor of a 40-hour week, workers are likely to become disappointed in the I. L. O.

A note of caution was injected by Lt. Col. Anthony J. Muirhead, British Government delegate, who warned that the conference should not let economic factors overshadow its intent of bettering social conditions in the industry.

Emil Rieve, U. S. workers' delegate warned that labor "aware that the textile industry is subject to a stultifying industrial tradition," will oppose "use of the word 'technical' as the mantle for wide wanderings into related fields for the mere purpose of obstruction."

You'd Never Guess



"Wind Tunnel Construction"

Margaret Bourke-White Is Called by Many a Pioneer in Photographing in Imaginative Style the Symbols of the Machine Age. Her "Wind Tunnel Construction," on View at the International Exhibition of the Pictorial Photographers of America at the Museum of Natural History in New York, Is Characteristic of Her Appreciation of Composition and General Approach. This Is the Last of Three Studies Selected by The Christian Science Monitor From the Exhibition for Publication

Zeeland Heads World Trade Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 5—The movement toward a new international effort to free the world from the grip of economic and military nationalism was advanced by two parallel developments here today.

At the British Foreign Office it was officially announced that Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium will explore the possibilities of removing world trade barriers through international action. At the same time the general sugar conference, attended by 22 nations, convened and heard Mr. Ramsay MacDonald depart from his prepared and approved speech of welcome to say: "We are all abundantly aware of the great dangers of an economic kind facing the world, and we have come here—and I think I can speak for you all—determined to do everything we possibly can to find the solution of those problems which are disturbing the world today and are preventing real and final settlement of peace conditions in the world."

The van Zeeland announcement is the most concrete step taken since the arrival of Mr. Norman H. Davis and the American delegation with instructions from President Roosevelt to discover whether Europe is yet ready for a new peace move.

The van Zeeland inquiry has been under consideration since the Anglo-French-American monetary agreement. It is considered the next logical step. If the van Zeeland report is favorable, that would lead to the reconvening of the World Economic Conference.

The last-named possibility is also the objective of individuals responsible for the sugar conference.

The opening session of the sugar conference was routine. Mr. MacDonald welcomed the delegates as Chairman of the World Economic Conference and Dr. Hendrik Colijn of the Netherlands as chairman of the Sugar Committee of the same organization. Both made speeches, which it is understood were the result of extensive editing at the Foreign Office.

Planned to Say More

Both had intended saying more about world economic problems and to hint more pointedly at the possibility inherent in the meeting that it may prove a first step toward the revival of the existing economic and disarmament conference. The Foreign Office, however, is cautious and adverse to building up too much hope.

Vivid memories of a decade of forlorn hopes in the Locarno Room at the Foreign Office arose as the sugar conference got under way with everyone asking, Is it actually only a sugar conference or is it the first step to something extremely important? Europe is fascinated with reports from Washington that President Roosevelt is ready to issue a peace challenge.

Old Voices: Old Phrases

The names of Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Davis call to mind many efforts of the conference's words and phrases—"disarmament," "collective security," "world co-operation," "sanctity of treaties"—which many fear have lost much of their meaning, but which may still prove to have life and vitality. Can these two men make themselves heard today above the din of arms factories? Or do they and all that they stand for belong to the past?

Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Davis themselves hope the sugar conference will open the way. But the obstacles are appalling. The British generally feel the time is not ripe for talk of compromise. France is definitely interested and hopeful. But Germany and Italy are considered highly uncertain. Much depends on whether America is ready to make a real contribution if a general conference is called.

The movement is now in that stage of development where encouragement from President Roosevelt can produce promising results.

Old '87' Eludes Crystal Hound

ITHACA, N. Y., April 5 (AP)—A bit of detective work done on a calcite crystal and announced at Cornell University requires natural science to start a new on its search for the missing chemical element known only as number "87."

"87" is one of the two missing substances in the 92 chemical elements which form everything in the earth and so far as known in the entire universe. The other is element number "85."

When "85" was last supposed to have been discovered, here at Cornell University, in 1931, the calcite crystal did the finding. It is a famous crystal, supposed to furnish perfect, X-ray spectrum "lines."

It was used then by Dr. J. Papish and E. Wainer, and it apparently showed the "line" of "87" in the mineral samarskite.

Recently the crystal was tried out again, in a hunt for "87," by Dr. F. R. Hirsh of Cornell. He used it to look at some lepidolite, prepared by Dr. T. G. Kennard of Claremont College, California.

The crystal again gave the "line" of "87." But it was not a clear line. Suspicious, Dr. Hirsh studied the calcite. He found an imperfection on its surface.

Then he set the crystal to examine some copper, believed entirely free from "87." Again the crystal showed "87."

Dr. Hirsh then rocked the crystal to and fro and the line disappeared, proving, he says, that it was due to the imperfection.

"87" is a relative of radium. It has a fleeting life-time, believed to be only a few weeks, while it changes like radium, into something else. It is believed also to be related to sodium, part of common salt, and to caesium and rubidium, two minerals which form the photo-electric "eyes" that are more sensitive to light than human eyes.

Three times in the last 10 years scientists have believed they discovered "87." Before Dr. Papish, in 1930, F. Allison and E. J. Murphy, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Birmingham, announced they had found it by the magneto-optic method. The validity of their finding has been questioned. In 1927, Hulubeli, a French scientist, reported he had found it in the mineral pollucite. Other scientists reported that in his work mercury contamination yielded a false "line."

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, April 5—In view of the recent Italo-Yugoslav pact, much interest is aroused here in the progress made by Austria and Czechoslovakia in their efforts for co-operation.

Prime Minister Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia recently visited Vienna at the same time that the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, was at the Yugoslav capital. It begins to be apparent that Premier Hodza's moves for better understanding between Vienna and Prague are beginning to bear fruit.

Relations between Austria and Italy have been definitely cool since Premier Mussolini, allegedly at Berlin's instigation, declined to support the Hapsburg restoration. The result has been an increasingly independent attitude on Chancellor Schuschnigg's part at Vienna. For example, he is said to have so far declined to comply with Premier Mussolini's request that he go to Belgrade. The Italian press last week announced that Chancellor Schuschnigg would do this before making his long-projected visit to Rome. But Vienna immediately denied that report, with the result that the Rome trip is apparently indefinitely postponed.

It has been stated here that Premier Mussolini wanted Chancellor Schuschnigg to help him bring Yugoslavia into the orbit of the Rome Pact, now comprising Italy, Austria and Hungary, and thus to separate Yugoslavia from the Little Entente and France. Chancellor Schuschnigg seems to have other ideas, however, all the more so since such a move would also involve closer co-operation with Berlin and the abandonment of all hopes for a Hapsburg restoration.

If Czechoslovakia's more recent moves lead to an accord between Austria and Czechoslovakia, it is presumed that Chancellor Schuschnigg's proposed trip to Belgrade would be made under Premier Hodza's auspices instead of Premier Mussolini's. The Czech Premier would certainly desire to introduce his new friends to the other members of the Little Entente coterie.

In this case, Italy would be obliged to woo Austria instead of trying to coerce her, for the bloc would be strong enough to make Italy pay for its friendship lest it should gravitate too close to Germany.

What is seen here as an act of defiance to Premier Mussolini was Sunday's monarchist demonstration, in which the Austrian Vice-Chancellor, Field Marshal Lieut. Ludwig Hülgerth, Chancellor Schuschnigg's personal representative, ostentatiously participated, and cheers for Archduke Otto rent the air.

Johnson to Advise Textile Print Trade

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former head of the NRA, has been retained as adviser for the textile printing industry, two leaders in the industry announced today.

Leon Henderson, economist, a member of General Johnson's war industry board staff during the World War and a principal figure in the NRA, and a staff of experts will aid him and will make "a comprehensive survey of the industry."

Samuel Neslin, president of the Textile Printers' Guild, and William Alexander, a member of Group A of printers, with headquarters in Paterson, N. J., said the purpose of General Johnson's retention was "to determine and advise what can be done by organization and administration to improve present conditions in the industry."

Roman Catholics in U. S. Oppose German School Ban

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 5 (AP)—A resolution protesting Germany's open fight against Roman Catholic schools was adopted at the closing session of the National Catholic Educational Association convention here April 2.

The resolution says in part:

"What happened in Germany is bound to happen anywhere when governments lose sight of what the framers of our own Declaration of Independence declared to be a self-evident truth; namely, that human beings have certain inalienable rights, belonging to them by nature and not bestowed by any political power."

The document commends Pope Pius XI for his letter to the bishops of Germany in which he charged the Reich Government failed to keep its pledge made in signing a concordat with the church.

In another resolution, the convention condemned the $300,000,000 Harrison-Fletcher public education bill pending in Congress.

New Strike Styles in Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 5—Japan has recently experienced two small but picturesque strikes, one affecting the geisha of Osaka, the other a group of engineers and sailors employed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the country's leading steamship company.

The revolt of the Osaka geisha was motivated by issues which are not unknown in American strikes: desire for recognition of the association or union which they had formed, and for control of the "hiring hall" or employment office, which had hitherto, according to the strikers, taken an unduly large share of their earnings. The geisha, however, did not sit down in their places of entertainment, nor did they picket, armed with their samisens, in the elaborate coiffures that are the hallmark of these feminine entertainers.

Took Over a Temple

What they did was to take peaceful possession of a Buddhist temple, located on Mt. Chigi, near Nara, lay in a two-months stock of provisions and trust to time and publicity to do the rest.

Visitors to their temple retreat report that they organized their life there along very efficient lines. In the intervals of the housekeeping tasks which they assumed, they wrote letters to wealthy and influential friends and patrons and received visits from members of their families.

The leader of the strike was the matron of an Osaka entertainment house, Tomi Ando. Amid the tranquil temple surroundings on the sunny mountain, she spoke on behalf of her younger followers with all the firmness and assurance of a practiced labor leader:

"At last our girls will free themselves from the tyranny of the employment offices and will be able to lead decent lives. This time we will succeed. At present we have enough supplies and funds to hold out for two months. If the proprietors have not yielded by that time, those of us who own property will sell it. This is not a vacation. It is a war."

The strikers asserted that of the average geisha's earnings of about 150 yen a month, half went to the employer, the proprietor of the house, while a smaller share went to the kemban, or employment office.

In view of the high professional expenses demanded because of the special hairdressing, kimono and cosmetics required, the usual experience of the geisha was to sink more and more into debt to the proprietor of the house which employs her.

The strike of the geisha ended fairly quickly in characteristically Japanese fashion. The Osaka police intervened and succeeded in bringing about an agreement under which the girls won the right to organize their own co-operative employment agency.

Osaka's geisha are now organizing a joint stock company to be known as "Osaka Geisha, Inc.," in which they are now selling stock. Following the success of their recent strike, the girls decided to incorporate with a view to getting more of the fruits of their efforts and to stabilize their income.

The new corporation has a capital stock of 120,000 yen, or about $34,200. The plan is to issue 2400 shares of stock at 50 yen each.

The seamen's strike took place ostensibly on an issue that has rarely arisen in western labor disputes. The Meirokai, as the organization of the strikers was called, professed great patriotic indignation at the alleged failure of the company to hoist flags and otherwise show proper signs of respect on the occasion of the great naval review in the Bay of Osaka last autumn.

It was rumored that questions of pay, of retirement allowances and conditions of labor were in the background of the strike.

Old Issue Seemed Strange

Certainly to a prosaic Western mind such an extreme demonstration of indignation over an incident that was supposed to have occurred several months before seems strange.

However, the strikers stuck to their contention that the cause of their action was the company's indifference to the Japanese national spirit and won the support of some nationalist organizations on this basis. Whereas a strike for higher wages and shorter hours might have been frowned on by the authorities as subversive, even Marxian in tendency, no one could take exception to an aroused vindication of offended national dignity.

In the seamen's strike, which caused some inconvenience in the departure of vessels but did not bring about a nation-wide tieup of shipping, the police were the final arbiters, as in the geisha revolt. And the ending of the shipping strike was typically Japanese. Representatives of the two sides met in the central office of the Tokyo police, solemnly shook hands and tried to outdo each other in expressions of apology and regret for the late unpleasantness.

And, as a final touch of true Japanese spirit, they all went in a body to pay homage to the Shrine of the Emperor Meiji and to "report" on the amicable ending of the controversy.

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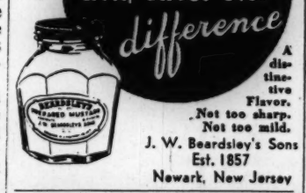

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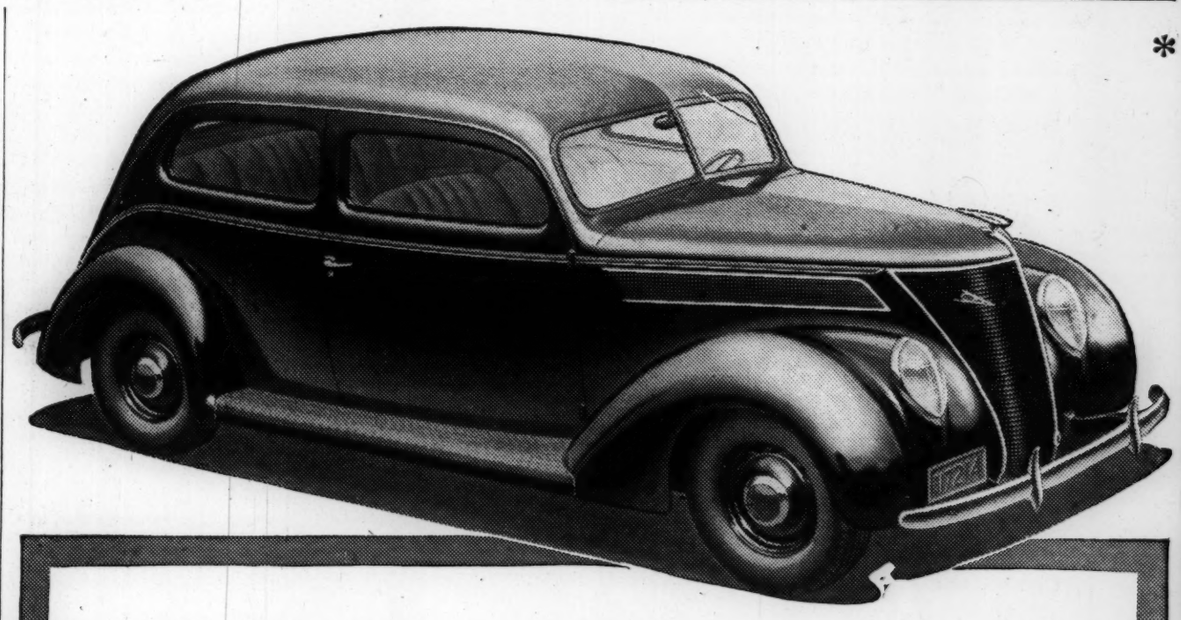

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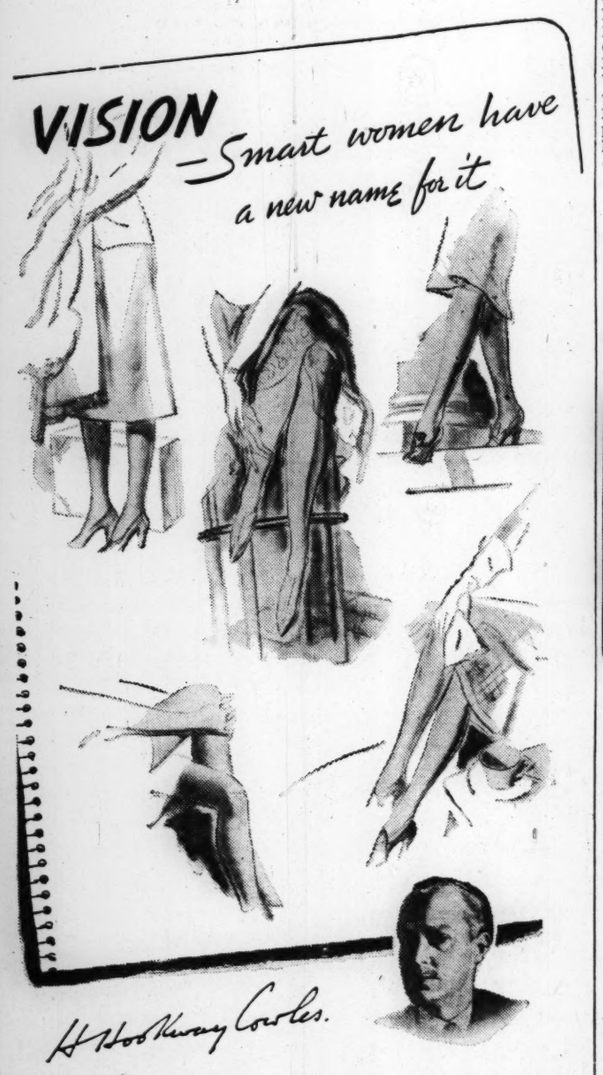

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Japan's Aggression in East Is Denounced as Main Threat To World Peace, Not Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 5—Problems confronting the world today were discussed during the sessions of the fourth Institute of Human Relations, held at the University of North Carolina here, March 28-April 3. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace delivered three addresses.

Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, former President of Cuba, now residing in Miami, Fla., told his hearers that the revolution in which he figured, when called to the presidency from a professorship, was "a strictly democratic movement." He gave an outline of the circumstances that brought about this particular crisis in Cuban affairs and presented his interpretation of these events.

Dr. Grover Clark, well known in North Carolina for his participation in discussions at the Duke Institute of International Relations, told those who heard him that, while he did not think it would be necessary for America to "put pressure" on Japan in the near future, yet he thought this country would make a mistake in continuing to make especially friendly gestures to that country, in the light of broken agreements, particularly the Manchurian invasion.

Y. T. Wu, Chinese journalist, said there was far more likelihood of an early war in the Far East than in Europe, due principally to the fact that the European nations are impoverished from the last war, while Japan is a "rising nation, increasing in population and exuberant in industrial growth, requiring fresh markets and new territories."

Mr. Wu said that "the one disturbing element" in the Far East, "is Japan, a power which has not known defeat since the Sino-Japanese War of 1905." The successful future of the Far East, he told his audience, depends on the United States and Great Britain, who, he said, can serve as a strong check on Japanese ambitions which might be disadvantageously directed.

Countess Alexandria Tolstoy, daughter of and private secretary to Count Leo Tolstoy, in an address on "Education and Family Life in Russia," said that after 20 years of Communism, the young people of Russia have found that it has not given them what they set out to achieve under it.

"They do not idealize Stalin as they did Lenin," she declared, "and Russian youth today is demanding education and morality and family life. They are beginning to understand they cannot get along without education and religion."

Dr. Stanley High, president of the Good Neighbor League, discussed "Goals of American Democracy."

Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., gave two lectures, in which he discussed "Human Relations in the Textile Indutry" and "The American-Japanese Textile Agreement."

Robert Huse, of Washington, represented the National Social Security Board. He is associate director of information, and his subject was "Social Security," in which he outlined the purposes of this government set-up.

C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, discussed "New Political Realignments in the United States," while Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina addressed the institute on the "Supreme Court and the Administration's Proposals," disagreeing with President Roosevelt's views, as he has on previous occasions, in print and otherwise.

Dr. James T. Shotwell, historian and director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, discussed "The World Today in the Light of History," while Dr. John A. Rice, president of Black Mountain College, took this subject: "A New Kind of People for a New Kind of World." "Labor's Place in Recovery" was discussed by Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, whose appearance on the program was sponsored by the Carolina Political Union.

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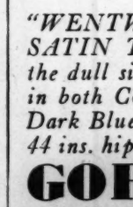
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Artist Looks Outward and Inward

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago
Landscape With Sportsman
By Rembrandt, Dutch (1606-1669). Small and Sketchy, It Shows Work of Needles of Different Size in Drawing, and Varying Depths Possible to Etched Lines

Rembrandt's Portrait of Himself
Noteworthy for Its Feeling of Real Character and for Its Remarkable Treatment of Different Textures by the Etched Line

Etchings

Learning to Enjoy Art
Seventh of 12 Articles

By Charles Fabens Kelley
Assistant Director, The Art Institute of Chicago
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An etching is a print, something that can be reproduced in quantity from a plate by a special type of printing press; and nevertheless it is considered an art process, as are engravings, woodcuts and lithographs. Whether the result is art or not, depends not upon the process but upon the person who is using the process to express his ideas.

Etching is one of the most interesting of these processes. It came to its greatest perfection under the hand of Rembrandt, the greatest of all etchers and one of the world's greatest artists, who lived in Holland in the seventeenth century.

The word "etching" comes from the Dutch word "etsen" meaning to bite or eat, and refers to the fact that the lines of an etching are bitten or eaten into the copper plate by means of acid. In order to get the most enjoyment out of etchings, one should know how they are made. Of course the idea is the first essential, and it should be an idea that can be expressed in black and white. Lights and darks and forms can be easily expressed, but when color is the principal thing, the subject is not suited to etching. On the other hand, the greatest etchers have always been painters as well, and I believe that their very love of color has made this possible, for it has forced them to get something of extreme interest into their black and white work in order to compensate for the lack of color.

Done by Lines

Everything in an etching must be explained by means of black lines and stains or tints, more or less transparent, of printers' ink. Whether the thing is light or dark, it must be done by lines; if it is soft or hard, rough or smooth, the lines alone must express it. Therefore, how to say a thing in etching requires a lot of thought and experiment.

The etcher generally makes a pencil sketch of what he wants to do, and then takes a polished copper plate and covers its surface with a thin coating of wax, which is impervious to acid. The wax is transparent on account of its thinness, so he smokes the surface till it becomes jet black and opaque. On this blackened surface he draws with an etching-needle, which is nothing more than a common steel needle set in a handle. It is not like drawing with a pen, because a pen has a split point which becomes wider with pressure; but the needle is always of the same thickness and does not spread, so when the artist wishes a thicker line he has to use a larger needle.

When the drawing is finished, he covers the back of the plate with varnish, to protect it from the acid, and drops the plate into an acid bath. The needle has not cut into the copper but has scraped away the wax from its path, thus exposing the metal, so the acid attacks it and eats into the surface. This we call "biting" a plate. If the plate were left in the acid a long time, the lines would be eaten clear through to the back; but the purpose is to cut them only deep enough to hold sufficient ink for printing.

Variety of Depth

The artist wishes some of the lines to be very delicate and others very bold, and he uses fine needles for the delicate lines and coarse ones for the heavy lines, but he can control his effects still further by the depth to which the lines are bitten. Shallow lines hold little ink, and deep ones hold a lot. When he thinks the shallow lines are bitten deeply enough, he takes the plate from the acid, and protects the delicate lines with a coat of "stopping-out varnish." Then he returns the plate to the acid and allows the other lines to bite deeper. He can repeat this process as often as he wishes and thus secure a number of different depths in his lines.

When the biting is completed the plate is cleaned, and any lines that have not bitten clearly are repaired with an engraver's tool. Then the whole surface is covered with printers' ink, which is almost as thick as soft tar. It is rubbed into every crack and crevice of the plate, and of course the whole surface becomes black.

If the plate were printed in this condition we should see nothing but solid black. Accordingly the plate is "wiped," a technical word which cannot be misunderstood. This is done with a thin, stiff-meshed cloth called tarlatan. The ink comes away gradually from the surface, and the shining copper background begins to appear, but there is no possible way of wiping the ink out of the lines, which remain black. The plate can be wiped perfectly clean so that it will print almost like a pen and ink drawing, but this is not done as a rule. A scum of ink, left purposely thicker in places to deepen the tones, acts as a sort of unifying agent to soften harshnesses and make the etching "hold together" as an artist would say. This is the reason why a hundred etchings, printed from the same plate, will no two be exactly alike, for it is impossible to wipe a plate twice in exactly the same way.

When the plate has been inked and wiped, it is laid face up on an etching press and damp paper is put on it. Then it is run under a roller with very heavy pressure. Blankets are put between the roller and the paper, which forces the dampened fiber of the paper into all the lines and pull the ink out. Thus the lines in an etching are always in relief on the surface of the paper.

The two illustraitons show the work of Rembrandt in two distinctly different styles. In the portrait of himself, which he did while looking into a mirror, we see how beautifully he has represented all the different textures by means of the etched line. His hat, his beard, his skin, his clothes all have their distinct differences. The landscape is the type of print that leaves a lot to the imagination. It is a fine example to show the use of needles of different thicknesses and different depths of biting. The distance is done with a small needle and the biting is very shallow, while the heavy lines in the foreground were done with a coarse needle, and deeply bitten.

Rembrandt was a great artistic personality whose work throughout his long life was of the highest standard. His fine sense of discrimination, his concentration on the important things and his elimination of the relatively unimportant are here very apparent.

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JANESVILLE, Wis.—When a freak storm and blizzard struck southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois in February flooding rivers which inundated many miles of surrounding territory, cutting off highways and endangering traffic, WCLO in this city once again had the golden opportunity for service in this emergency.

When it signed on the morning after the blizzard WCLO relayed messages from the highway commissioner, the fire and police departments, and the sheriff's office. It made frequent announcements of road conditions; radiocast word from local factories to their workers; reported safe arrivals of travelers on the highway to their friends; and relayed information of the sort that is necessary and helpful at such times.

A prodigious labor preceded this all-day emergency work. During the freak electrical storm lightning had destroyed three meters on the WCLO transmitter. The transmitter crew worked all night to repair this damage. The entire staff remained on duty all day Sunday. And from Beloit, one of WCLO's remote-control points, Sidney H. Bliss, manager, spoke to listeners at intervals all day and evening relaying important and necessary information.

Shortly before, on Aug. 15, 1936, Station WCLO had the honor of radiocasting the first small station program sent over the air by one of the new Western Electric 250-watt, high fidelity transmitters. The listener response was overwhelming. "The finest reception ever had," was the consensus of hundreds of telegrams received by the station as it changed from the old type transmitter to the new.

WCLO is owned by the 92-year-old "Janesville Gazette." It caters to a combination rural and urban audience. It makes use of the NBC Thesaurus recorded program service. Daily, at 11 a. m., except Saturdays and Sundays, WCLO rediocasts "The Monitor Views the News." Other programs include: street radiocasts, organ programs, cooking schools, religious periods, news of social, church and club activities throughout the area, sports and dance programs.

The present officers of the Gazette Printing Company, owner of WCLO, are a father and two sons, H. H. Bliss, president and treasurer; Sidney H. Bliss, vice-president, and Robert W. Bliss, secretary. The chief engineer is Charles Brannen, and the program manager is John Dixon, who also has considerable following over WCLO as a singer.

This is article number 59 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, April 7.

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Union Sees Auto Accord If Wagner Bill Is Upheld

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., April 5—The deadlock in the Chrysler Corporation strike negotiations will be practically eliminated in event of the National Labor Relations Board law being upheld by the United States Supreme Court it is predicted by a number of union men here for the conferences between Walter P. Chrysler, John L. Lewis and their staffs.

The union's demand for sole collective bargaining power in some form, which the company refuses, would be achieved through an election held among the Chrysler employees, were the law sustained, it is asserted by union enthusiasts.

Since the law makes holding an election compulsory when demanded by organized employees, and gives exclusive bargaining rights to the majority group, union men who claim the majority declare the constitutionality of the law would virtually make further negotiating on the issue of sole bargaining rights unnecessary.

Rival Views Expressed

Another section of labor sentiment, in closer touch with law and the courts, evidences no such optimism. These dissenters deem that there is no chance whatever of the Wagner Act being held constitutional in interstate manufacturing.

Foreseeing no succor from the law at present to compel granting a preference to the majority, this group presses labors own efforts to win the tug of war that has kept Chrysler plants closed for some weeks.

Should the law however, be held by the Court to apply to manufacturing, the union would ask for elections on a plant wide basis, it is said. It would object to an election by departments of plants.

Voting by fractions of a plant would break down the unions project of obtaining sole bargaining power, since it is conceded that some departments might vote for other labor organizations to represent them, whereas in the bulk vote of an entire factory the union claims it could easily show more than half the ballots.

Authority of Labor Board

Authority to fix the voting unit is given the National Labor Relations Board. Its members are sympathetic to labor, and are reputed by some sources within the American Federation of Labor to be friendly to the Industrial Unionism of John L. Lewis.

Demand for sole bargaining power is also made by the union in the strikes at the Hudson Motor Car Co., at Detroit and the Reo Motor Car Co., here, both of which are shut by sit-downs.

Discussions between John L. Lewis and Walter P. Chrysler, which were resumed Saturday afternoon and continued through Sunday, were renewed today.

Besides the possible effect of the Supreme Court on a settlement, speculation took in today's Michigan State election, in which various minor state officials are being voted on, as perhaps recording public sentiment on Gov. Frank Murphy's handling of strikes.

Institutes on Peace Planned by Friends

PHILADELPHIA, April 5 (AP)—The American Friends Service Committee announces that 10 institutes of international relations, each lasting from 10 to 12 days, will be held this summer in educational centers in the United States. The institutes will be conducted by the committee in co-operation with the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Church.

The purpose of the institutes, the committee adds, is to "train leaders to carry on peace education in their home communities; to provide an intensive survey of the current world situation; to review issues in American foreign policy and to help in building effective programs for community education in world affairs."

All Thoroughbreds—Of a Sort

Paul Parker Photo

Here He Is, Will He Take a Prize

Members of the Kips Bay Boys Club Register Their Entries for the Annual Pet Show in New York

Strike Outlook Brightens; Auto Accord Believed Near

By the Associated Press

Hundreds of thousands of wage earners, idle temporarily because of contract disputes, headed back to their jobs today in a brightening national labor picture.

Most of those resuming production were soft coal mine workers, away from the pits four days because a one-day shutdown was sandwiched by three holidays. The Appalachian contract agreement reached Friday prevented a longer stoppage of work. It directly concerned 300,000 miners.

Many thousands of automotive workers were going back to machines and assembly lines. Disputes settled affected principally 15,000 in nine Chevrolet plants at Flint, Mich., and 2000 in a Ford assembly plant at Kansas City.

Hope was strengthened that a settlement was imminent in the Chrysler Corporation strike, major labor dispute in the nation with more than 60,000 workers directly affected and possibly half as many more indirectly concerned.

A conference, headed by Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, Walter P. Chrysler, chairman of the corporation, and John L. Lewis, union leader, worked through Sunday on details.

"The strike is virtually settled," an authoritative source said.

Hundreds of union pickets encircled the Michigan capitol, where the parley was in session, waved signs and sang union songs.

The sit-down strike which closed the Kansas City Ford plant was settled Saturday night and immediate resumption of work arranged.

In addition to Chrysler, two automotive strikes continued—the Hudson Motor Car Co. deadlock keeping more than 10,000 idle at Detroit, and the Reo Motor Car Co. strike affecting 2200 at Lansing.

WPA officials at San Francisco claimed indications were that a four-days-old strike affecting from 5000 to 18,000 workers was near an end. The demands included higher pay and assurance there would be no layoffs.

Union sources, however, said the strike would spread, in a sympathy movement, to the Los Angeles area and affect many thousand more.

At Hershey, Penna., 1000 sit-down strikers who have held the Hershey Chocolate Corporation plant since last Friday, filed from the building under an agreement with the company to negotiate the termination of the strike. Picket lines were immediately formed outside the plant.

At Pittsburgh, steel union forces of the Committee for Industrial Organization claimed they had recognition from 46 steel companies in the United States and were negotiating for collective bargaining contracts with 18 additional producers.

The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee headquarters in Pittsburgh said more than 40,000 steel workers were employed by the companies now negotiating with representatives.

Unionists Exempt From Layoffs In Ford Settlement

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 5 (AP)—Ed Hall, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers of America, announced yesterday that Ford Motor Company officials had agreed, irrespective of seniority, to lay off no union men in the force reduction that precipitated a sit-down strike in the assembly plant here Friday.

The men, who evacuated the plant after sitting down in it more than 24 hours, struck in protest against what they called discrimination against union men and men of long service in selection of workers to be laid off.

"The main grievance," Mr. Hall said today, "is that these men had felt discrimination for union membership.

"The men were told by me, and I have the word of reliable men in the Ford Motor Company, that they could be assured that in this layoff there will be no layoff of union men.

"I told the men that when they evacuated the plant, and we intend to see that this is lived up to."

Asked whether his statement meant definitely "no union men" would be among those laid off, or that seniority would be followed, Mr. Hall reiterated that organization members would be exempt.

The U. A. W. A. official came out of a conference with other union officers to make his statement.

Shortly afterward two officials of the Ford Motor Company, who flew here late today on the same airliner with Mr. Hall, entered the hotel room where the union men met.

While Mr. Hall said the strike resulted from a "local condition," he said the results should be beneficial to workers from a national standpoint because "I hope it will show it is not even necessary to have a strike."

The workers will be told, Mr. Hall continued, that absence of coercion "must be a 50-50 proposition. The men must co-operate with the management."

Pet-Show Prizes Went All Around

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—Hardly a small boy, ushering in his pet for competition in the thirteenth annual Pet Show sponsored by Kips Bay Boys' Club April 2, went home disappointed.

There were so many prizes given for so many different points besides a limited few for "pedigree" that the 125 exhibitors had no trouble keeping up their enthusiasm.

In addition to special prizes of $1 each and two prizes of an extra week at summer camp, there were first, second and third prizes, consisting of ribbons, awarded in several classifications, including the "most ordinary," the "most playful" and the "largest." Dogs headed the list. But cats, pigeons, canaries, turtles, chickens and rabbits also were much in the running.

Chess Meet in Stockholm

Under the patronage of King Gustaf V more than 100 chess players from 25 countries will meet in Stockholm this summer in an international chess congress, the seventh ever held.

C. I. O. Seeks to Enroll 1,000,000 in Oil Industry

HOUSTON, Texas, April 5 (AP)—Harvey C. Fremming of the Committee for Industrial Organization arrived yesterday to open what he termed "one of America's major labor moves"—unionization of 1,000,000 men in the oil industry.

"We want to stage an intensive campaign," said the associate of John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chairman. "We are not looking for any fight. Instead, we intend to drive home the philosophy of collective bargaining. That doesn't mean sit-down strikes, either."

The president of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers was assigned to start the drive at an executive council meeting today.

Greeting Mr. Fremming here were members of the international executive council, who will meet with him to go over detailed plans for a drive in a closed meeting today. Mr. Fremming said the entire "blue print" of the drive would be made public after the meeting.

Mr. Fremming plunged almost immediately into preliminary plans. One was an answer to Gov. James V. Allred's statement that sit-down strikes would not be tolerated in Texas.

"The first thing I want to do is tell the Governor, a good friend of mine, that John L. Lewis and the C. I. O. don't work on the principle of sit-down strikes," Mr. Fremming said. "Mr. Lewis merely inherited that form of strike. Did you ever hear of a sit-down strike in a coal mine?

"If the Governor presumed we were coming to Texas to stage a sit-down strike, he was mistaken. We have no such thing in view. All we want is for the workmen in the oil industry to make the oil union affiliate of the C. I. O. its bargaining agency. That's what we intend to do and on a national scale."

Mr. Fremming said a threat of the American Federation of Labor to compete with the C. I. O. in the petroleum industry and the announcement that John Frey would lead the A. F. of L. organization drive "are the least of our troubles. Bill Green (William Green, president of the A. F. of L.) is a good friend of mine and he has been a big help."

Mr. Fremming said there was "nothing serious" about the stand of some 3000 employees at the Humble Company's Baytown refinery, who voted to oppose C. I. O. organization in that plant.

"We will take that up with the Standard Oil of New Jersey, of which the Humble is a subsidiary," Mr. Fremming said.

Roosevelt Honored

HAVANA, April 5 (AP)—State Department officials announced recently that Cuba's nomination of President Roosevelt for the Nobel peace prize had been given official backing by seven other countries.

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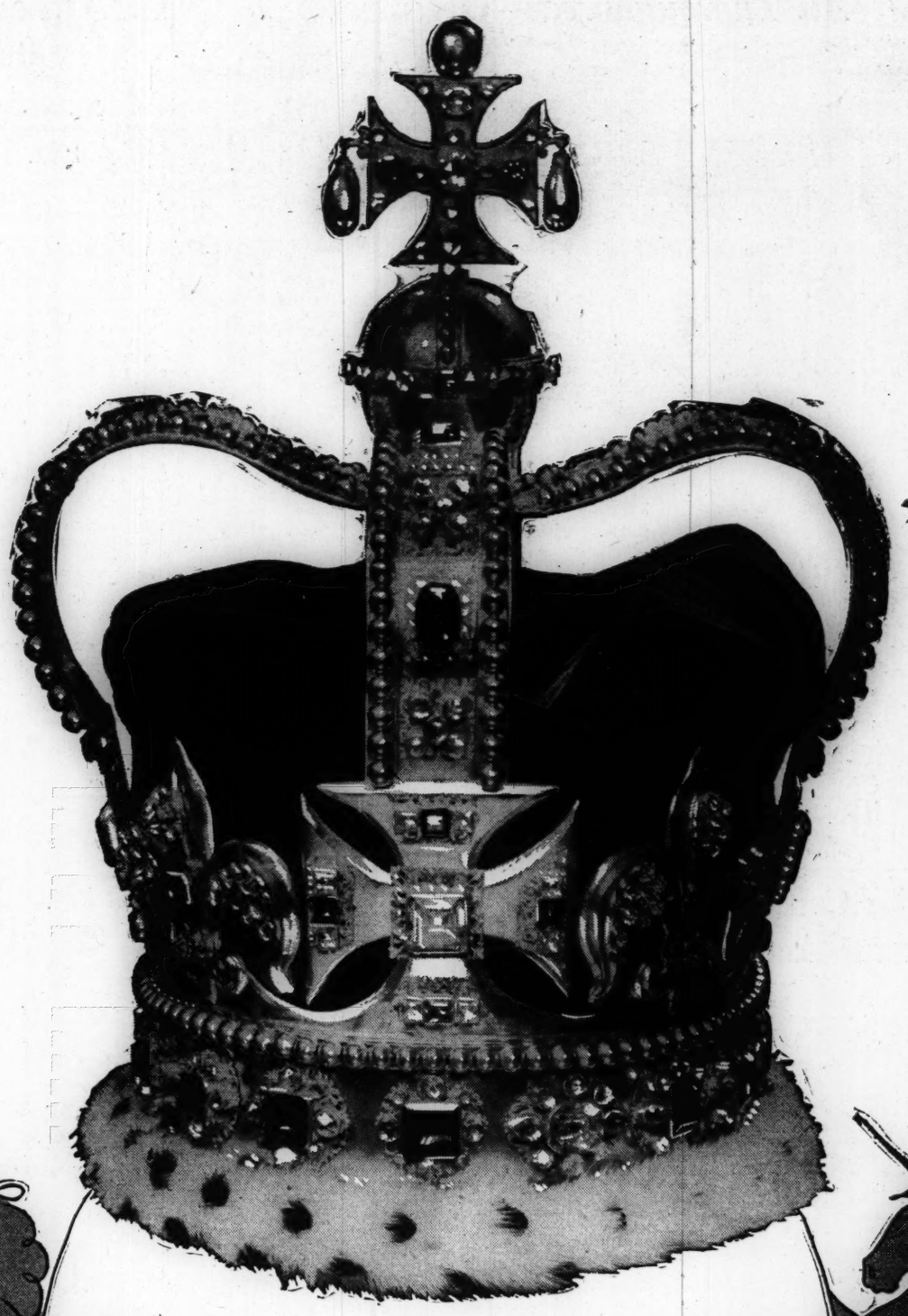

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Because of the widespread attention this important event will attract in the United States,

The Sun will publish a CORONATION ISSUE on Saturday, April 10. This will fill the need in America for an authentic and descriptive presentation covering in advance the Coronation of George VI in London next month.

It will provide the most complete source of information available in this country. Sun writers have been abroad for months to obtain authentic material and unusual photographs for this issue. A glance over the following partial list of contents will give a fair idea of how interesting it will be to every one.

PARTIAL LIST OF CONTENTS

The life story of George VI.

Complete details of the Coronation plans, with a map of the route which the procession will take in London.

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Coronation Issue

SATURDAY, APRIL 10

The Sun

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NEW YORK

Italy and the New Locarno: Willing to Talk But Sees Bar in Franco-Soviet Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy is prepared to enter into negotiations with Britain and France for a new Western Pact to replace the defunct Locarno Treaty—but her diplomatic co-operation and her eventual partnership are subject to several conditions.

In the Italian view the prospects of uniting the old Locarno group can only materialize if the guiding conception upon which the new treaty is to be built is clearly defined. The preliminary task is to restore clarity on the various points at issue. Both Italy and Germany, it is claimed here, are anxious to contribute toward this clarification.

Italy is not opposed to any attempt directed toward the stability of relations between the powers, and their security and peace. The Rome-Berlin axis does not prevent either Italy and Germany from granting their co-operation to other systems of political understanding, such as the new Locarno would be, so long as these are not opposed to the spirit and functions of the Rome-Berlin axis.

Of Same Character

The very fact that the contemplated pact is to retain the name of Locarno implies, according to Italian political commentators, that the second Locarno pact must be in every way identical with the original treaty. The only way to return to Locarno is to follow the lines of the original Locarno. There can be no talk of Locarno or of its equivalent, it is emphasized here, if preparations are at the same time made to alter its character and to neutralize it under the influence of contrary actions and opposite policies.

Italy's viewpoint is that three major political factors have profoundly altered the European situation since the original Locarno treaty was signed. These must be dealt with before any new agreement can be entered upon. It is understood that the Italian reply to the British note of Nov. 19, 1936, handed to the British Ambassador in Rome on March 12 last, deals fully with these points.

In the Fascist Press there is not, of course, the vaguest hint that by her unilateral denunciation of the Locarno treaty, Germany was at least partly responsible for its destruction.

Hostile Blocs in Europe

In the first place, Italy holds that the Franco-Soviet Pact has invalidated the spirit of the old Locarno Pact. That pact, Fascists declare, originated a movement which has divided the European states into hostile blocs. It annulled the union which had been established by the Locarno Pact. It created a new system of encirclement that caused Germany's withdrawal from international collaboration and determined her ruler to resume full liberty of action.

The Fascist Press is unanimous in the opinion that the Franco-Soviet Pact is incompatible with the conclusion of a new Locarno.

It may be of interest to recall that when the Fascist Government was requested to give its considered opinion on the German thesis of the alleged juridical incompatibility between the Locarno and the Franco-Soviet pacts, it declared that there was no such legal incompatibility. That was before the Ethiopian conflict had divided Italy from France and Britain.

Duce's Stand Uncertain

Whether Premier Mussolini has changed his mind on this subject it is not possible to say with precision. What seems clear, however, is that Italy now considers that the political effects of the Franco-Soviet pact have actually nullified the political effects of the Locarno treaty, and that, in any case, after the new situation created by Germany's denunciation of the Locarno pact, it is not possible to negotiate a new one if the Franco-Soviet pact is maintained in force in its present form.

It is further considered in this country that the British suggestions to adjust the old Locarno system into two triangular conventions of mutual guarantees and assistance, one in the north between London, Berlin and Paris, and the other in the south between Rome, Berlin and Paris, fundamentally alters the whole structure of Locarno. These new tendencies, it is declared in Italian quarters, render more difficult an international understanding which must be reached on elementary, concrete and clear points.

Italy Is Unwilling

If the 1925 treaty has revealed the existence of gaps regarding the interests of other European countries, it would always be possible to examine this problem with serenity and a sense of realism. But evidently Italy will never become a party to a pact that gave Britain military protection in Western Europe of a nature that would assure her greater freedom of action in the Mediterranean sector. This is the motive lying behind the Duce's opposition to Britain's claims to assurances of reciprocal aid.

The third factor which must be taken into consideration is Belgium's changed policy. Belgium has signified her intention to resume her traditional policy of neutrality without obligations as a guarantor Power. Her King, Leopold III, has just been clarifying this matter in person at London.

Finally, Italy appears to uphold the German view that the negotiations on a new Locarno should be preceded by a formal recognition by the Western Powers of the German remilitarization of the Rhineland.

Flight

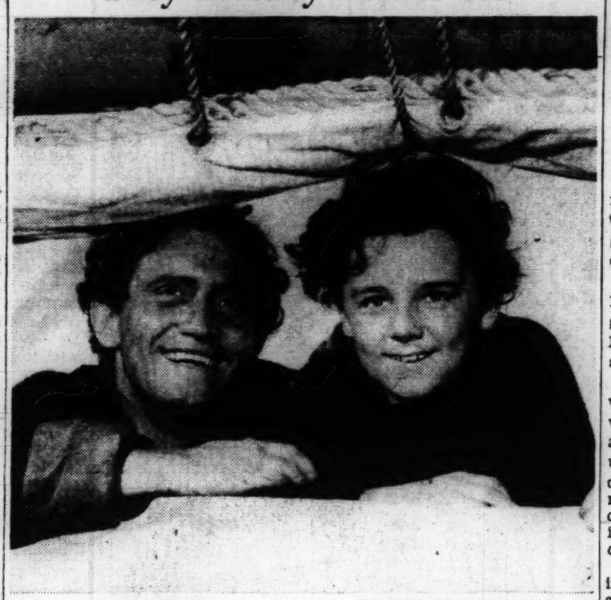
(Continued from Page 1)

ditions over the Atlantic has been carried on by the Pan American system during the past four years and the company is understood to be making plans for the establishment of scheduled air service between the two continents. Engineers of the company have made a special study of flight and harbor conditions in the Azores.

The agreement grants a 25-year franchise to Pan American Airways and is considered an important step looking toward early establishment of trans-Atlantic service. It was reported that the Government also signed an agreement today with the British company, Imperial Airways, Ltd., for similar operating rights.

The French company, Air France, and the German international air transport system, Deutsche Lufthansa, were said to have similar applications before the Portuguese Government. No action has as yet been taken on these, it was said.

They Actually Went to 'Sea



Spencer Tracy — Freddie Bartholomew

They Donned Oilskins and Hauled on Tarred Ropes During the Filming of Kipling's "Captains Courageous"

Simulating Foreign Scenes Is One of Movies' Fine Arts

The Screen and Its Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

"Location" continues to reign as the magic word of motion pictures. Its romance in many cases has dwarfed the thread of a story and the weave of a character in this business of creating the proper illusion.

Yet it's a romance of two distinct spheres, for despite progress in technique and increasingly lavish expense accounts, the simulation of place is a scenery problem that has steadily failed of solution exclusively from either of these two spheres: reproduction and actuality. Authenticity is being gained to a satisfactory advantage by the combined use of both methods.

Reproduction is chosen when a visit of the cast to the requisite locale is impossible or too expensive. In most instances, the resulting "sets" are just as convincing as the real thing.

As in all commercial enterprises, the financial outlay is the determining factor in whether the results will be "good enough" if conjured up in sound stages or in near-by landscapes.

A case in point is the making of "Waikiki Wedding" by Paramount. Certainly a Hawaiian trip would have pleased the cast. But the business office demanded that palm trees and tropical growth be fashioned in person at London. Some Hawaiian scenes were used from stock shots, taken on the islands, but the close-ups for almost the whole running story were photographed here.

Unfortunately, for producers who would consider their honest attempts at duplication to be faultless, ears of the more acute movie critics can always detect in a pseudo-exotic scene the echo which unquestionably labels the sound-stage "location" what it is. Progress in recording is gradually eliminating even this give-away.

In this little matter of faithful reproduction of scenes, the producer always runs the risk of having his conceptions checked with the actual facts. For instance, the appearance of a chimpanzee in Paramount's Hawaiian "jungle" sent many skeptical previewers scurrying to their various books of knowledge to find out whether such an animal has a mid-Pacific habitat. Other previewers were content to let the point pass on its other merits—the chimpanzee was being used so Bob Burns could mistake it for Martha Raye.

On the road to actuality from bald reproduction lies a middle-ground known as "process" shooting. This is the superimposition on real background film, of sequence filmed in Hollywood. Obtaining this background footage sometimes means a pleasurable jaint for some assistant director. Paramount publicizes the five weeks spent by Edgar Anderson in Panama for "Swing High, Swing Low." In many cases, the direcor himself takes a "unit" or company to the desired locale, and many modern adventures have been met by such megaphone men as W. S. Van Dyke, who at various times has done business in Tahiti, Alaska and Africa.

* * *

First place in actuality of modern films goes to the cruise, probably, of the two-masted fishing schooner We're Here, which reeled off in three oceans everything from calm to storm for use in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Captains Courageous."

It was a year ago last January that the former Oretha F. Spinney put out from Boston harbor for the Grand Banks, there to film the Gloucester fishing fleet and glorify fishermen in accordance with the story by Rudyard Kipling. Capt. J. M. Hersey, who also skippered the "Mutiny on the Bounty" title vessel during its filming, piloted the craft up and down the Atlantic coast, then sailed through the Panama Canal late last year, and ended up the 12 months at sea by cruising as far north on the Pacific as Canada. The 110-foot boat had its best weather test off Lower California, where a blow nearly capsized it.

Accompanying the Spinney on her Pacific quest for action was the Jennie Cushman a two-masted schooner which in 1928 had established a sailing record of 11 days and 23 hours to Honolulu from the mainland. And to make things more realistic many barks of the western fishing fleet were utilized as far as type would permit, in order to get the effect of Newfoundland scenes without requiring Freddie Bartholomew, Lionel Barrymore, and Spencer Tracy to leave Los Angeles waters.

M. G. M. excuses the year cruise by waxing enthusiastic over the results obtained, explaining that "it didn't cost so much to keep the little ship going."

* * *

In the wanderings of the Spinney, the assistant director came into his own, this time with the title Marine Director. The fortunate individual was James Havens, who was repeating an assignment similar to the one he had in the "Bounty" tale. Filled largely by an unsung worker, the job of assistant director is one of those departments recognized with a yearly award by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the invitational organization which, for want of a more representative and more impartial group, every year undertakes to recognize outstanding achievements with proper ceremony.

The assistant director is the straw-boss of the set, responsible for getting the cast together and on hand at the proper time. If the set is "on location," he takes all the administrative burden off the shoulders of the production's chief artist, the director. This year the award went to Warner Brothers' Jack Sullivan.

* * *

'Captains Courageous" revives what promises to be a Kipling cycle. "Wee Willie Winkie" is being finished at Twentieth Century-Fox with Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen.

"Kim" has already been selected by M. G. M. as the next Freddie Bartholomew vehicle, and Hollywood is waiting to see what British companies are doing with their attempts at filming "Jungle Tales."

AAA Opens Drive To Cut Farm Loss In 'Dust Bowl' Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration today inauguated a new program to lessen farm losses from dust storms.

The "Dust Bowl" phase of the 1937 agricultural conservation program will apply to 90 counties in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico.

Each farmer in the area who wants to take part in the program will establish a "wind erosion acreage" for his farm. He will be allowed up to 75 cents for each acre therein on which he performs certain designated soil-preserving practices, including several types of contour listing and furrowing and planting of cover crops.

Payment rates listed by the AAA include: contour listing, 25 cents an acre and proportionate rewards for other types of listing and furrowing; planting cover crops, 50 cents an acre when seeded on the contour or in combination with certain types of listing, or 35 cents an acre otherwise.

Howard R. Tolley, AAA administrator, pointed out that the practices offered are in line with recommendations made in a special report on this area by the President's Great Plains Committee, and are practices which have proved effective in reducing wind erosion in the area.

"The plan," he said, "is not offered as one which will end dust storms, but only as an emergency measure to lessen present losses from dust storms."

This special AAA program, as is the case with the general program, is conditioned upon funds authorized but not yet appropriated by Congress.

Italians Charge Paris Has Broken Accord on Spain

ROME, April 5 (AP)—Charges of "flagrant violations" by France of the international "Hands-off-Spain" agreement, a Government spokesman said tonight, may justify Italy's withdrawal from the 27-nation neutrality accord.

The charges were published in the authoritative newspaper Giornale d'Italia. The spokesman said that there appeared "no reason to doubt the authenticity" of the assertions.

The newspaper described these "violations":

1. Delivery of 109 airplanes of foreign manufacture between March 1 and March 20 for use by Spanish Government forces.
2. Arrival at Marseilles of 10,000 pistols for the Government.
3. An order for 50,000 rifles, placed by the Valencia Government with a Liège factory.
4. Negotiations for the purchase of ammunition in Vienna and Prague.
5. Shipment of airplanes from Havre.

The newspaper recalled a declaration of Dino Alfieri, Minister of Press and Propaganda, that violations of the non-intervention agreement by other powers might compel Italy to "reassume full liberty of action."

Inquiries must be made, however, by Count Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to London, before the Rome Government can determine if the violations justify Italian withdrawal, the newspaper stated.

Questionnaire Asks Youth To Tell Stand on War and Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—The World Youth Congress Committee for the United States and its affiliated organizations are today sending out a questionnaire to 500,000 students and young workers throughout the country, to get their reaction to war and neutrality.

The questionnaire is in the form of a ballot, entitled, "Will Youth Fight?" The results will be tabulated on May 20.

Participating in the poll are the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Girl Reserves, National Student Federation of America, American Student Union, Foreign Policy Association, the League of Nations Association, the American Youth Congress and the American League Against War and Fascism.

The poll was launched in a radiocast over the National Broadcasting System this afternoon, the aim being to reach the largest number of young persons in churches, colleges, high schools, settlement houses, trade unions and on the farms.

Five questions were contained in the ballot, as follows:

1. What should the United States do in case of armed conflict?
2. What should the United States policy be when war threatens in other parts of the world?
3. Under what circumstances would the signer of the ballot fight?
4. What are the best means of settling world problems?
5. Under what conditions should United States military and naval budgets be reduced?

A choice is offered from four forms of reply to the question as to what a youth "will fight for," as follows:

1. The United States Government only in case our country is invaded.
2. The United States Government under any circumstances.
3. The United States Government under no circumstances.
4. Democracy against fascism.

The World Youth Congress committee of the United States is a development of the World Youth Congress held in Geneva last September, when representatives of 36 countries met at the invitation of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, to study methods of stimulating youth action for peace. Committees were organized in several countries to co-ordinate this work and to report to a permanent central office in Geneva.

The United States committee has its headquarters at No. 8 West Fortieth Street, here.

Simultaneous with the launching of the poll, Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, executive director of the World Peaceways, issued a statement holding that the problem of neutrality now lies in trade and materials that might be used for war—supplies like steel, chemicals, cotton, oil and airplanes—rather than in outright munitions.

"Any principle affecting peacetime shipments of airplanes and steel would have to be extended to cotton, oil and chemicals," Mrs. Sternberger said. "The armament plans of various nations have created such a tremendous boom in cotton that our government's reserves of cotton, which appeared to be a drug on the market in these last few years, are practically exhausted."

'War Debt' Scholarships Urged to Art Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—Art teachers were urged to get behind the War Debt Scholarship Plan by Dr. Royal Bailey Farnum of Providence, R. I., president of the National Association for Art Education, speaking at the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Eastern Arts Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel here April 3.

The plan, of which Byron W. Skillen is chairman, provides that 15,000 scholarships be given each year by the allied nations owing war debts to the United States. Each of these would be worth $2000 and would be paid partly in steamship tickets, board and room and in currency of the nation giving the scholarship. At the end of 30 years, it is estimated that $1,000,000,000 of the war debt will have been canceled.

Fair Appoints Flier

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Grover Whalen, president of the New York World's Fair Corporation, announced yesterday the appointment of Howard Hughes, speed flier, as aeronautical adviser to the fair. Whalen said Mr. Hughes would give advice on the aviation exhibit and would assist in inducing fliers and representatives of air forces from various countries to fly to New York to participate in the fair.

Culinary Delicacies of Maine Tickle Palates of Gourmets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—The cookery of Maine and the products which make it famous today had had epicurean review by the Gourmet Society following inauguration of a dinner series here yesterday to develop an interest in the "provincial" foods of America with a menu of Pine Tree State delicacies.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, one of several Down East guests invited to the feast, superintended preparation of the meal, which was served at the Hotel Roosevelt. He received a chef's hat from Andre, arbiter of the Roosevelt cuisine, when the latter, in the custom of the society, was presented to guests after the dinner.

Only shrimp and spiced Seckel pear were missing from the all-Maine menu. The first because shrimp fishermen had been landlocked by a storm off the "rock-bound coast," and the latter because of a motor mishap in transit. For the rest it was a gastronomical triumph of sea scallops, Cherrystone clams, hard shell crabs, rose fish fillets, broiled live lobsters, plum jelly, apple pan-dowdy and blueberry pie, with J. George Frederick, president of the society, paying introductory tribute and declaring the society was "doing the gastronomic consciousness of America a real favor."

"The Gourmet Society extends an appreciative gourmet's welcome to Maine's good foods and recommends that all America do the same," he said.

The company then was lured away from the continental fare on which this group usually dines for a culinary tour de force that began with "Maine sea food platter, Casino, sea scallops, cherrystone clams, hard-shell crabs" and proceeded thence to a succulent sequence of:

Maine green tomato pickle.
Pickled Maine crabapples.
Celery and radishes.
Soup.
Maine rose fish fillets, sauce
Maine baked potato and Maine green peas.
Maine broiled live lobster, à la Gourmet Society.
Maine corn-stuffed tomatoes, à la Gertrude Lawrence.
Maine beach plum jelly.
Maine apple pan-dowdy, made with Maine maple sirup.
Maine blueberry pie.
Poland water natural.

In addition to the Governor of Maine, guests of honor included Mrs. Barrows, George J. Stobie, Maine State Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game; Bernard E. Esters, president of the Maine Press Association, and Rodney E. Feyler, Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries.

Restaurateurs Organize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—Banding together to attack racketeering which has been uncovered by investigations here recently, café owners in New York City have organized the Affiliated Restaurateurs with a membership of 450, it was announced here today.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Chipmunks and the Lion

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

One noon of a day in late summer when Mr. Chipmunk had been working hard all morning sorting nuts for the fall, Mrs. Chipmunk made him some particularly nice sandwiches of cream cheese and chives. They were sitting down together to eat them in their little house, for it was much cooler there than outside, when suddenly the sunny doorway was blotted out by a great shadow, and looking up in astonishment, they saw the whole entrance filled by a great yellow face staring in at them.

"How do you do," said a great roaring voice that shook their little house to the lowest stone. "I'm Mr. Lion, and I'm hungry. Could you let me have some of those sandwiches I see you eating in there?"

"Yes, certainly, Mr. Lion," said Jimmy Chipmunk bravely, though his voice trembled. "If you'll get back from the door so I can come out, I'll bring you all we have."

The great shadow moved from the door, and Jimmy Chipmunk picked up the plate and walked toward it resolutely, but Mrs. Chipmunk caught hold of his sleeve with a little trembling paw.

"Oh, don't go, don't go," she whispered, but Mr. Chipmunk whispered back:

"I must. I think he's all right, but if I didn't go out, he might break down our house with one sweep of his big paw and I won't chance your getting hurt," and before she could say another word he hurried out into the sunshine.

A Big Yellow Lion

There, sitting on a big stone, was a big yellow lion. He was dressed in a rather conspicuous checked suit and had a bandanna handkerchief tied to a stick on the grass beside him. He looked dusty and tired and his mane and tail were tousled as though he had slept in them.

Jimmy Chipmunk saw from the way he swallowed down the sandwiches that he was very hungry. He said nothing until the lion was through. Then Jimmy Chipmunk coughed and asked politely where he had come from.

"I only wish I could tell you," said the lion good-naturedly. "You see, I travel with a circus. Yesterday someone happened to leave the door of my cage open—well, perhaps I was pushing at it a little as one does when one is bored—and it seemed to me it would be a good thing to go for a swim in the lake I saw beyond the tents. No one noticed me, and it was so hot and I had such a good talk with a family of beavers I met there that I stayed longer than I had meant to and—well, when I went back there was no circus—just a lot of old papers and peanut shells and things where it had been, but the circus had gone on. It had gone on without me."

The lion looked so unhappy that Mr. Chipmunk said quickly, "Oh, I'm sure, Mr. Lion, they thought you were with them."

"I'm sure they did, too," said the Lion brightening, "but it left me in a pretty situation. What was I to do with the circus gone? I set out to follow it, but no one could tell me where it was gone. They all ran away the moment they laid eyes on me. I walked most of the night along the lake hunting for it, and all of this morning. I don't suppose you've seen it, have you?"

He Asked for a Comb

"I'm sorry, I haven't," said Mr. Chipmunk, "and I know that my wife would have spoken about it if she had. We lead such quiet lives here that a circus would be quite a treat passing. But I'll inquire. There's a barn here, where you could sleep, and perhaps you might like to help me sort nuts this afternoon."

The lion was very glad to have fallen in with friends and worked hard all afternoon sorting hickory nuts and beechnuts, and he even found four or five peanuts in his own pockets which he insisted upon adding to the store. But first, I must tell you that he asked where the spring was and if he could please have a comb, and when Mrs. Chipmunk had given him an old one of hers he washed his face carefully and then combed all the knots out of his mane, and then out of his tail until he looked very gentlemanly. They were all tired that evening and as soon as supper was over the chipmunks showed him where he could sleep in the barn, and were soon tucked into their own little bed. But for once they did not go right to sleep.

"I'm afraid," said Mrs. Chipmunk, "that, pleasant as Mr. Lion is, he'll eat us out of house and home in three days. Did you see what he ate for supper?"

Mr. Chipmunk was just about to answer when some large soft thing struck heavily against their window. Mr. Chipmunk hurried out with his lantern to see what it was.

A very cross voice exclaimed from the dark:

"Do put that light out! I've had enough lights for one evening, I have!"

Mr. Chipmunk blew out the lantern.

"What are you grumbling at, Mr Owl?" he asked cheerfully.

Mr. Owl's News

"I've cause to grumble," said the owl as crossly as ever. "It was such a nice dark night and I could see so well that I flew way down to the end of the lake, further than I usually go, and what should I find in that little town there that's usually so dark but a circus with so many lights they just about blinded me for good and I've been knocking into things ever since, trying to find my way home." And off he went still grumbling to himself.

But when Mr. Chipmunk had told Mrs. Chipmunk the news of where the circus was, they both got dressed and though they hated to wake Mr. Lion, they thought they must, so finally by tweaking his tail they got him out of his sleep, and as soon as he heard that they knew where his circus was, he was wide awake in a minute. He found his hat, his bandanna, and stick and in three minutes was ready to follow them to the landing and the boat they kept moored there, and when the chipmunks suggested that perhaps they had better go along to make sure he didn't get lost again, he was very grateful. Mr. Lion proved a very good rower and in an hour they were moored at the wharf at the end of the lake, and sure enough, the circus *was* there.

Everyone was delighted to see Mr. Lion. Even the manager came to shake hands with him and tell him how glad he was that he had come back and when he heard that it was the chipmunks who had made all the arrangements, he gave them free passes to the entire show, Siamese mice and all, and the biggest bag of popcorn they had ever seen.

When at last they were in their boat rowing away from all the brightness and music, Mr. Chipmunk laid down his oars and sighed.

"If I were younger, my dear," he said to Mrs. Chipmunk, "we might think of joining the circus ourselves. But as it is, one evening is long enough. An apple will taste good after all that candy. But Mr. Lion was certainly most kind."

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Yes, Certainly, Mr. Lion," Said Jimmy Chipmunk Bravely: A Drawing by Maurice Day

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jonathan Goes Shopping

On Saturday morning Jonathan and his three aunts went down to the village together. The aunts were going to shop; Jonathan was going to help carry the bundles.

When they came to the grocery store Jonathan said, "Oh, look!" For there in the window were a lot of little downy yellow baby ducks, scratching about in the corn on the floor. A sign said, "Buy a Baby Duck."

"Aren't they pretty!" said Aunt May. Jonathan looked as long as he could, and then ran to catch up with his three aunts.

They walked along farther, and when they came to the dry goods store Jonathan said, "Oh, look here!" For there in the window were a lot of furry baby rabbits, some black and some white, nibbling at leaves of lettuce that had been put in for them to eat. A sign said, "Buy a Baby Bunny."

"Aren't they sweet!" said Aunt Mary. Jonathan looked as long as he could, and then ran to catch up with his three aunts.

They walked along a little farther, and when they came to Mr. Brown's store Jonathan said, "Well, look again!" For there in the window were a lot of little yellow baby chickens, pecking at the food on their floor. A sign said, "Buy a Baby Chicken."

"Aren't they dear little things!" said Aunt June. Jonathan looked as long as he could, and then ran to catch up with his three aunts.

They went along to the post office and mailed their letters. Then they went back to Mr. Brown's store to buy oil cloth for the kitchen table. After they had bought the oil cloth Aunt June said to Aunt April and Aunt May, "Do you know, if Jonathan would be willing to take care of it for me, I think I should like to buy myself a baby chicken."

"Oh, I would take care of it for you. I'd love to!" said Jonathan.

So Aunt June bought one little chicken and Mr. Brown put it into a box with a cover on it. He put holes in the cover so as to let the chicken breathe. Jonathan carried the box.

Next they went to the dry goods store to get some new stockings for Jonathan. After they had bought the stockings Aunt May said to Aunt April and Aunt June, "Do you know, if Jonathan would take care of it for me I think I would like to buy myself a baby bunny."

"Oh, I would take care of it for you. I'd love to!" said Jonathan.

So Aunt May bought a little black rabbit and the storekeeper put it into the box with the baby chicken.

Then they all went into the grocery store to buy fruit and vegetables and meat. After they had bought these things Aunt April said to Aunt May and Aunt June, "Do you know, if Jonathan would be willing to take care of it for me, I think I would like to buy myself a baby duck."

"Oh, I would take care of it for you. I'd love to!" said Jonathan.

So Aunt April bought a baby duck and the grocery man put it into the box with the chicken and the rabbit.

Jonathan could not carry any other bundles because he needed both hands to hold the box with the new family in it.

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

More Cross-Note Puzzles

By Nicolas Slonimsky

So instructive and amusing the cross-note puzzles are, that we will give more examples of these puzzles, this month. Puzzle-making is a very ancient occupation, and every eighteenth-century composer, particularly in Germany, devoted some time to figuring out new ways of reading the music backwards or upside down.

It is not very difficult to write a simple piece that would remain unchanged when we turn the page upside down. All we have to do is to write chords that are symmetrical in relation to the middle line. That means that the notes should be arranged in the same way on each side of the middle line.

For instance, the G major triad in the treble clef has three notes, on the second, third and fourth lines. When you turn the music upside down, the notes will still be on the second, third and fourth lines, only the note that was G will now be D, and the note that was D will now be G.

It is still easier to write a piece that can be read from right to left so that the music will remain the same as when read in the natural order from left to right. All you have to do is to write a short melody and then write it backwards. When you play the whole thing from right to left, the music will sound exactly the same. Anybody who can compose a short tune, can also do this. For instance write this tune: C, D, E, C, F, D, G, and then write it backwards: G, D, F, C, E, D, C. Play these two tunes one after the other, and you will get this row of notes:

C, D, E, C, F, D, G, G, D, F, C, E, D, C.

Now read it from right to left. It still comes out the same! It is all child's play as the saying goes, but very few children or grown-ups can duplicate the feat of the composer who managed to write a canon, (that is, a piece of music in which the second voice comes in after the first, imitating his melody) which can be turned upside-down and still remain a perfect canon with not a note changed! There is a name for it: Reverse Retrograde Canon, which is just as hard a name as the thing itself! Imagine the amount of time spent on a trick like this one.

But this is nothing in comparison with the violin piece which illustrates this article. It can be played at once by two violinists, one playing straight, the other with the music upside-down and still keep perfectly good harmony and counterpoint!

In this piece there are many chords that are not *symmetrical*, and it makes it all the more difficult. There are even several sharps, which, when turned upside down, sharpen the note to the left instead of the one to the right. Some of the chords when played in the normal position are Subdominant Chords, and when played upside-down become Dominant Chords! See if you can find them.

You can try this piece on the piano, too, but of course you must have two copies of the music. You will play the music upside down, while your partner will play it straight. Your hands will cross very often, but after a little practice you will get to play it quite well.

The Value of Puzzles

There are other kinds of cross-note puzzles that give no answer as to whether the music should be played upside down or backwards, but leave it to you to guess.

There are so-called Puzzle Canons that give only one tune instead of several, and you have to guess when the next voice is to come in, and in what key.

Sometimes the next voice has to imitate, or play copy-cat, in what they call Inverse Imitation, or Retrograde Imitation — Imitation upside down or backwards.

The Puzzle Composer gives you no indication when and where to begin, and it is harder to find the right solution than to compose the puzzle itself! One composer outpuzzled them all by writing such a Puzzle Canon that could be worked out at any interval, with several voices coming in at any time, and still making good Harmony and Counterpoint. That sounds impossible, but it has been done.

Musical puzzles give you better knowledge of the notes, just as word puzzles give you better knowledge of words. So, let us hope you will not think that these puzzles are mere trifles not worth your time. If great composers liked to invent such puzzles, there must be some value in them.

(This is the fifteenth article in this music series, which is being published on this page on the first Monday each month.)

This Piece Can Be Played Backwards—From Right to Left, From the Last Line to the First—and it Will Come Out Exactly the Same as When It Is Played in the Usual Way

This Little Piece Can Be Played by Two Players, Upside Down and Straight at the Same Time, and It Comes Out Fine! Of Course, You Need Two Copies to Try It Over

The Ice-Breaker Swan

I have seen a swan who thought he was an ice-breaker, and, as a matter of fact, he wasn't far wrong, either.

One wintry morning, I went for an early walk in Kensington Gardens, London. The Round Pond was a sheet of ice, crowded with sea gulls ready to swirl in a white cloud into the air at the least suggestion that a friendly bag of food was being opened for them on the bank.

On the far side of the pond, a narrow stretch of clear water had been made for the ducks who, with several swans, were paddling about.

But swans are exclusive creatures. Sharing the water with the ducks was not altogether in keeping with their royal dignity, and presently one of them decided to take matters in hand. He turned deliberately to the ice.

Just at first I did not understand what was happening. So curious were his movements that I wondered whether he had become entangled with some weeds, and if I ought to go in search of a keeper.

His long neck was extended stiffly before him, almost on a level with the ice; his body moved forward inch by inch, and with immensely slow heaves; his webbed feet plunged violently in the water behind and, as I came nearer to him, I heard the sound of splintering ice and saw, in his wake, the path of open water he had made.

A second swan followed, evidently glad to find the heavy work already done.

Presently the two birds reached a clear place near the bank where a group of children were scattering biscuits and bread. My swan did not seem in the least interested in what he had just done. The moment he sailed into clear water, up went his long neck; his bright little eyes fixed themselves on the children and their bags of food, and, without further ado, he gobbled up the floating titbits as though he had not been obliged to turn himself into an ice-breaker in order to secure them. P. M. L.

Where Animals Find a Friend

If you happen to live in Langenhorn, a suburb of Hamburg, Germany, you will know all about Herr Schwen and his animal family, but in case you do not I am going to introduce him to you.

Herr Schwen is the proprietor of a straw-thatched inn with a fascinating garden. On the roof is a stork's nest, and perhaps it is because of this that people call him "Storchenvater Schwen."

Everything about the inn is exciting. When a visitor called there the other day and was shown into the living room, who should come forward to greet her but a lovely little fawn.

"This is Hänchen," said Herr Schwen as he introduced the fawn to the guest. "She is the tamest of three roe deer who have made their home with me."

A Delightful Hobby

Herr Schwen's hobby is being kind to birds and animals, and that is why you will find them not only in his garden and on his roof, but in his living room, too.

If young animals or nestlings are left motherless, they are always brought to Herr Schwen to be cared for until they are big and strong enough to look after themselves. Should a little bird fall out of its nest and need attention Herr Schwen is sure to know what to do. But as soon as it is capable of flying it will be left free to choose its own way of living.

One little swallow became so tame while at the inn that it was quite at home in the living room with Herr Schwen and his daughter, often alighting on the girl's head or outstretched arm.

Herr Schwen's talent for understanding wild creatures is known to the officials of the town, and it was they who placed the three young deer in his care after they had been wrongfully seized and taken from the woods. In the garden they are left to wander happily, and have made firm friends with the storks, pheasants and herons who at present are living there.

In the Garden

The garden of the inn was specially designed for birds and animals and is not really intended for visitors. Here are tangled bushes and trees, and a clump of pampus grass, and a jolly little pond. Wood pigeons coo among the branches all day; there is a flash of gay plumage as the pheasants run through the undergrowth; but when a gray heron and a pair of black and white storks strut sedately past with a haughty stare, one feels something of an intruder.

There are rocks in this garden, too, on which the herons perch like so many sentries on duty.

Herr Schwen's telephone is kept busy by people enquiring how to care for pets or if a pet may be brought to him to be looked after. His hobby is far more important to him than the visitors who stop at his inn for refreshment, in fact he will tell you that he is looking forward to the day when he will be able to close the inn door altogether and devote the whole of his time to his strange, happy family.

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A Painter and His Pasture

JOHN CONSTABLE was fond of saying that the countryside in which he passed his youth, and whither he was always returning, had made him a painter. It is difficult to imagine that he would not have been a painter, wherever his lot had been cast; for no man has served his art with a purer devotion or a more steadfast purpose. There was no tradition of painting in his family or environment. His father opposed his aspiration; and, except among a few friends, it was long before he met with any recognition. But nothing could turn him from his way. Constable was a painter born, if ever there was one.

Yet, if it is certain that he would have painted in any case, it is equally certain that, to the wooded vale of Dedham and the water-meadows of the Stour, he owed not only the principal subject-matter, but the special quality of his art. Rarely have man and place been so closely and lovingly identified. And well this might be, for that rich secluded borderland between Suffolk and Essex is a lovely country. Let Constable himself describe it. "Its gentle declivities, its luxuriant meadow flats sprinkled with flocks and herds, its well cultivated uplands, its woods and rivers, with numerous scattered villages and churches, farms and picturesque cottages, all impart to this particular spot an amenity and elegance hardly anywhere else to be found."

HE PAINTED BEAUTIFULLY elsewhere, at Salisbury and Hampstead, in Berkshire and Sussex. But his thoughts were never far from his native pastures. "I even love every stile and stump, and every lane in the village," he wrote, "so deep-rooted are early impressions." And to a friend who had been telling him of the charms of a river in the New Forest: "The sound of water escaping from mill-dams, etc., willows, old rotten plants, slimy posts, and brickwork, I love such things. . . . They have always been my delight, and I should indeed have been delighted in seeing what you describe, and in your company, 'in the company of a man to whom nature does not spread her volume in vain.' Still I should paint my own places best; painting is with me but another word for feeling, and I associate 'my careless boyhood' with all that lies on the banks of the Stour."

"The Dutch painters were a stay-at-home people," he once said, "—hence their originality." And Constable, who was profoundly original, was also a stay-at-home. He never crossed the seas or seems to have desired to. He was only happy where he could find some affinity with his "own places." Visits to Derbyshire and the Lakes proved but little productive; their scenery was too alien. The solitude of mountains, Leslie heard him say, oppressed his spirits.

THE SCENES WHICH he loved so intensely it was his aim, and his achievement, to depict with loving fidelity. To arrange them, to twist them to a personal pattern, would have seemed to him a treason. An admirer of Wordsworth, it is to Dorothy, with her exquisite, disinterested recording of natural fact that he was more nearly akin. One of his favorite books was "The Natural History of Selborne"—"this book is an addition to my estate," he said—and, lacking his gift, he might have been just such another as Gilbert White, content to pass his days in patient observation. He had the naturalist's humility, and held that virtue to be as necessary to the artist. "The landscape painter must walk in the fields with an humble mind. No arrogant man was ever permitted to see nature in all her beauty."

Constable saw nature in all her beauty ("I never saw an ugly thing in my life," he said) and he had the gift to transfer it to his canvas. What he said of Richard Wilson, whom he never tired of praising, might well be said of himself: "He was one of those appointed to show the world the hidden stores and beauties of nature." He saw, with the eye of a poet, more delicate gradations of light and subtler movements than are apparent to others. He could capture the evanescent. "Always remember, sir," Benjamin West once told him, "that light and shadow never stand still." Those were wise words, but Constable did not need them. He had learned the lesson by the banks of the Stour. Beauty born not of murmuring sound—though to that, too, he was most sensitive—but of the motions of clouds and leaves and waters, and their ceaseless interplay, had passed into his art.

HE LOVED LIGHT as Monet loved it. All his best painting is the painting of light. When somebody dismissed one of his pictures as "only a picture of a house," he retorted that it was "a picture of a summer morning, including a house." "I can hardly write for looking at the silvery clouds," he said in a letter from Suffolk. And in a rare moment of self-praise (but was the praise, after all, for himself?) he described his "Lock" as "silvery, windy and delicious." In those words lies the quintessence of his art, and of the country which is one with it.

FRANCIS BICKLEY

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE VIOLIN: *A Painting by Raphael Nelson*

WHERE is the master hand, and where the magic bow, to draw melody from this violin? So real it seems that we have the instinctive feeling that, only a moment since, the instrument was lifted from its case. The silken folds of the drapery may well be those in which it was but now carefully wrapped within its case. Someone—and we cannot help wondering whether the artist is also a musician—is about to draw from it those vibrating chords which make us wonder that mere wood and catgut can hold in themselves this miracle of sound. Only one conversant with the laws of music could explain the naturalness and inevitability of such a thing, brought about by intelligent construction and patient practice.

It may be that, when the artist chose his model, he pondered on the marvels of violins which have come down to us from earliest ages in varying forms; that he saw more in the shape than just a frail object of wood and strings, and was thus able to imbue his painting with conviction and reality. Art, like much else today, develops a wide sense of movement; and, although some might find only a static quality in the subject, the manner in which Mr. Nelson handles it brings an animation not easily defined. The drapery, in contrast to the solidarity and immovability of books, music sheets and instrument case, appears in outline and fold to flow, as though symbolic of the flood of melody soon to pour forth from the heart of the violin. The simplicity of composition and treatment is not lacking in strength; and the concentration of interest on the main subject is satisfactory.

Cloud Worlds

CLOUDS always fascinate me. The sky is my stage and the wind, that most agile of scene shifters, continually changes the scenes. Occasionally, as if pivoted on a revolving stage, the same cloud pictures reappear. More often, after remaining stationary for a few fleeting minutes, they are swept away or transmuted into rain.

But the landscape I love best to recall is high on a mountainside. Great peaks, aflame with the evening glow, stand out magnificently against a deep blue heaven. Between the ranges somber gorges sink deeply to the valleys, where mist casts a white veil over châlets and forests. Then, as the sun, a great flaming ball of fire, disappears, the embers on the mountains first cool, then fade, leaving the tops outlined, as if carved in chalk, against a starlit sky.

ONE MORNING I actually awoke inside a cloud. I was perched high up on a rock ledge, where for days my waking vision had been one of snow-clad ranges, crowned with a band of gold, whose feet, as yet in darkness, dabbled in mirror-like Lake Thun, two thousand feet below. The sudden obscuration of this accustomed view was a little disconcerting, until I began to wonder what shape my cloud appeared to dwellers on the plain.

Softly the white mist gathered round my castle, but it did not enter even when windows and balcony doors were flung wide. So, when the muffled tramp of an unseen band of children fell upon my ears, I felt encouraged to seek adventure in the forest.

Armed with spiked stick and a packet of sandwiches, I struck out on the familiar cowpath that climbed high above the straggling Beatenberg terrace to the edge of the pines. The air, though warm, was strangely silent. There was no sound of children's laughter from the neighboring châlets; no outlines of those friendly homes were visible. No hum could be heard from the swarm of bees which, only yesterday, had sought a new hive on an old apple tree along the route.

At length drenched pines, shaking their fringes free of mist in the slowly moving air, heralded the vanguard of the forest. Then, as I gained a favorite bench, a sudden shaft of light piercing the obscurity provided a perfect telescope through which to view the blue waters of Lake Thun bathed in hot sun. In dazzling light the old castle at Spiez, surrounded by orchards in full bloom, stood out on its miniature peninsula against the conical Niesen. And even the siren of the steamer, making a silver pathway through the water to the little jetty at Beatenbucht, had its accustomed shrill note. Then, in a moment, the telescope was withdrawn, and my cloud took another shape.

RETURNING CAUTIOUSLY DOWN the steep incline, the muffled tinkle of cow bells suddenly reached me. And as the wind once again quickly lifted the veil and revealed my whereabouts, I found a herd of mouse-colored cows, gazing at me, mildly astonished at my sudden arrival. They were guarded by a tiny girl, with flaxen pigtails neatly tied, a spotless apron and bright red socks.

The sun's rays, increasing every moment, shot a mass of dancing, opalescent lights across my path. Alpine spring was returning. The pastures, weighed down by mist, were now rising upward from the earth; and the scent of narcissi, wild violets and knee-deep butterwort, filled the air.

THAT EVENING, AS if to remind me that I was still in the land of clouds, two banks of mist, turning from white to pink in the setting sun, formed before my balcony. Then that rapid scene shifter, the wind, did double duty, moving one slowly east and the other west, until they drifted out of sight.

D. M. S.

Rare Print
(Fontainebleau)

This fragile, ancient scene lies still,
Within the window of the picture shop;
And I stand, all-enamored, looking through the glass—
As when a gentle dream repeats itself within a dream.

For these quaint, modeled shapes of thin-etched line
Are in the Gardens there—just as we knew them.
Nothing is changed—except, perhaps, the tiny figures on the paths,
Beribboned courtiers in powdered wigs, and fluted folds of faded mulberry and gold.

Here is the Carp Pond, placid, green; within its waters move
The fish, all-wise, whose languid fins bring them unhurried to the edge,
To gaze with royal candor at the sky, and beg for bread,
And, sometimes, even ask it of the moon—

And just beyond these waters rests the pale Château,
Listening, it seems, to thin soft winds that drift
Through branches of the great, leaf-burdened trees,
And fraternize with blossoms in their patterned beds—bright precious blooms!

(This fragile, ancient scene lies still—
As when a gentle dream repeats itself within a dream—)

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

ΣΠΙΤΙ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁ Μωϋσῆς ἐπέρασε τὰ πρῶτα σαράντα ἔτη τῆς ζωῆς του ὡς υἱοθετημένος υἱὸς μιᾶς Αἰγυπτίας πριγκηπίσσης· τὰ ἑπόμενα σαράντα ἔτη ὡς ποιμὴν εἰς Μαδιάμ, μακρὰν τοῦ βασιλικοῦ περιβάλλοντος, καὶ τὰ ὑπόλοιπα σαράντα ἔτη ὡς ἡγέτης, ἐξάγων τὸν λαόν του ἐκ τῆς δουλείας διὰ τῆς ἐρήμου πρὸς τὴν γῆν τῆς ἐπαγγελίας. Εἴτε εἰς ἀνάκτορον τῆς Αἰγύπτου, εἴτε εἰς οἰκίαν τῆς Μαδιάμ, εἴτε ὑπὸ σκηνὴν εἰς τὴν ἔρημον κατώκει, ὁ Μωϋσῆς ἀπέδειξεν ὅτι "οἱ αἰώνιοι βραχίονες" (Δευτερονόμιον 33:27) τοῦ Θεοῦ του ἦσαν γύρω του καὶ ὁ Ὕψιστος ἦτο δι'αὐτὸν καταφύγιον καὶ κατοικία.

Ταξιδεύουσα εἰς διάφορον περιοχὴν πρὸς ἐξεύρεσιν ἄλλης διαμονῆς, μία σπουδάστρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, τὴν ὁποίαν αἱ περιστάσεις εἶχαν καταστήσει ἀνέστιον, κατέλυσε διὰ μίαν νύκτα εἰς ἕνα ξενοδοχεῖον μιᾶς μεγάλης πόλεως. Προκειμένου νὰ συμπληρώσῃ τὸ δελτίον της, διηρωτᾶτο μέ κάποιο αἴσθημα μονώσεως καὶ νοσταλγίας, ποίαν ἀπὸ τὰς πολλὰς πόλεις, ὅπου εἶχεν ἐσχάτως διαμείνῃ, θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ δώσῃ ὡς μόνιμον διαμονήν της, ἀφοῦ κατὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην αἴσθησιν δὲν ὑπῆρχε μέρος τὸ ὁποῖον νὰ ἠδύνατο νὰ ὀνομάσῃ σπίτι της. Ὑποβολαὶ θλίψεως καὶ οἴκτου δι'ἑαυτὴν ἤρχισαν νὰ συρρέουν εἰς τὴν σκέψιν της. Τάς ἔτρεψεν ὅμως εἰς φυγὴν ἀμέσως ἕνας ἄγγελος τῆς Ἀγάπης, μία ὀρθὴ σκέψις, τὴν ὁποίαν ἀνεγνώρισεν ὡς ἐρχομένην ἀπὸ τὸν Θεόν, καὶ ἡ ὁποία ἦτο ὑπὸ μορφὴν μιᾶς περικοπῆς ἐκ τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy, σ. 254), τὴν ὁποίαν ἐνθυμεῖτο ἀπὸ μνήμης: "Ἀποδημητὰ τῆς γῆς, τό σπίτι σου εἶναι ὁ οὐρανός· ξένε, εἶσαι ὁ προσκεκλημένος τοῦ Θεοῦ."

Οὐδέποτε ἠδυνήθη κατόπιν νὰ ἐνθυμηθῇ τὴν διεύθυνσιν τὴν ὁποίαν εἶχε δώσει εἰς τὸ δελτίον τοῦ ξενοδοχείου ἐκείνου. Τὸ μέρος τῆς ὑλικῆς διαμονῆς δὲν εἶχε πλέον σημασίαν, διότι κατ'ἐκείνην τὴν στιγμὴν εἶχε διακρίνει, ἔν τινι μέτρῳ, τὸ ἀληθινὸ της σπίτι. Ἀργότερον, ἐνῶ ἐμελέτα ἠρέμα εἰς τὸ δωμάτιόν της εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον, κατενόησεν ἐμπράκτως ὅτι διὰ νὰ ἱδρύσῃ ἕνα διαρκὲς σπίτι εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην της πεῖραν, πρέπει τὸ σπίτι αὐτὸ νὰ κτισθῇ πρῶτον εἰς τὴν συνείδησίν της. Δὲν περιεπλανᾶτο πλέον πρὸς ἐξεύρεσιν σπιτιοῦ ἀλλ'ἦτο εἰς τὸ κατώφλιον ἑνὸς οὐρανίου οἰκήματος, τὸ κλειδὶ τοῦ ὁποίου ἦτο ἡ διόρθωσις τῆς ἰδικῆς της σκέψεως περὶ σπιτιοῦ.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀποκαλύπτει ὅτι ὑπάρχουν πολλὰ οἰκήματα προετοιμασμένα διὰ τὰ ἀγαπημένα τέκνα τοῦ αἰωνίου Πατρός, ἕνα γεγονὸς δυνάμενον νὰ πραγματοποιηθῇ ὁπουδήποτε καὶ ἂν εὑρίσκεται κανείς, ἀφοῦ ἡ συνείδησις τοῦ καλοῦ—ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ—εἶναι πάντοτε προσιτή.

Σπίτι, ὑπὸ τὴν πνευματικήν του ἔννοιαν, ὅπως ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει, εἶναι μία κατάστασις σκέψεως ἀρκετὰ ἐξυψωμένης ὥστε νὰ πραγματοποιήσῃ τὴν παρουσίαν τῆς ἁρμονίας, ἤ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, τὸ συναίσθημα τῆς εὐξείας ὅπου εὑρίσκονται ἄνεσις, ἀνάπαυσις, εἰρήνη, προστασία. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔγραψεν (αὐτόθι σ. 6), "Διὰ νὰ φθάσωμεν εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, εἰς τὴν ἁρμονίαν τοῦ εἶναι, πρέπει νὰ ἐννοήσωμεν τὴν θείαν Ἀρχὴν τοῦ εἶναι." Τί τερπνὸς τόπος εἶναι τὸ πραγματικὸν σπίτι, ἀφοῦ εἶναι οὐρανός, ἤ ἁρμονία! Πόσον ἀμέσως ἐφικτόν, ἀφοῦ εἶναι μία Θεοειδὴς κατάστασις σκέψεως! Τὶ τάξις ἐπικρατεῖ ἐκεῖ, ἀφοῦ εἶναι ὅπου εἶναι ὁ Θεός! Αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ ἀληθινὸν σπίτι δύναται νὰ πραγματοποιηθῇ μέσα εἰς ἀνάκτορα ἤ εἰς ἕνα κοιτῶνα· εἰς ἔρημον, εἰς ἀγρόν, ἤ εἰς πυκνοκατωκημένας πόλεις, ἀπὸ ὅλους ὅσοι ἔχουν συνείδησιν τοῦ γεγονότος ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι πάντοτε παρών.

Εἰς τὴν συνείδησιν τοῦ πάντοτε-παρόντος καλοῦ, δὲν ὑπάρχουν ἀνεκπλήρωτοι ἀνάγκαι, οὔτε ἀνέστιοι πλάνητες. Στέγην, τροφήν, ἐνδύματα, συντροφιά, ἀσφάλειαν, ὅλα τὰ προμηθεύει ὁ Πατήρ, ἡ θεία Ἀρχή, ὁ ὁποῖος γνωρίζει τὰς ἀνάγκας τῶν τέκνων Του. Ἐκεῖνος ὅστις ἐπιμόνως καὶ μέ ἀγάπην ζητεῖ νὰ ἐννοήσῃ καὶ ἐκφράσῃ τὸν Θεόν, τὸ καλόν, ἀσφαλῶς θὰ ἀποκτήσῃ μίαν τερπνήν, ἁρμονικὴν ἔννοιαν σπιτιοῦ· διότι ἐφ'ὅσον ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη συνείδησις ἐμμένει σταθερῶς εἰς τὴν ἀληθινὴν ἰδέαν, ἡ ἁρμονία ἀναποφεύκτως θὰ ἐκδηλωθῇ καὶ ἐξωτερικῶς. Αἱ ἰδιότητες τοῦ ἀπείρου, παναγάθου Νοῦ—χαρά, ἄνεσις, ἀνάπαυσις—δύνανται νὰ ἀποκτηθοῦν τώρα. Πράγματι, ἤδη κατέχονται αὗται ὑπὸ τοῦ πνευματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ὅστις ἀνακαλᾷ πᾶσαν ἰδιότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ.

Τὸ ἀληθινὸν πνευματικὸν σπίτι δὲν εἶναι κτισμένον ἀπὸ τοῦβλα καί πηλόν, ἀπό ξύλα καὶ λίθους. Τὰ θεμέλιά του εἶναι ἡ ἀλήθεια ὅτι τὸ καλὸν εἶναι "ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰῶνος ἕως τοῦ αἰῶνος" (Ψαλμοὶ 90:2). Οἱ τοῖχοι του εἶναι ἡ διαβεβαίωσις ὅτι οἱ βραχίονες τῆς τελείας Ἀγάπης περιβάλλουν πάντοτε τὰ τέκνα τοῦ Θεοῦ· ἡ στέγη του, ἡ προστατεύουσα νόησις ὅτι ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη εἶναι ἰσχύς καὶ σοφία. Τὰ παράθυρα καὶ αἱ θύραι του τηροῦνται ὀρθάνοικτοι μὲ αἶνον, εὐγνωμοσύνην, εὐχαριστίαν. Ἕνα τέτοιο σπίτι ἀνθίσταται κατὰ τῶν θυελλῶν τοῦ φόβου καὶ τῆς ἀνησυχίας, τόσον ὅσον καὶ κατὰ πάσης ληστρικῆς ὑποβολῆς ἀγῶνος καὶ δυσαρμονίας.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Yeats's Ideal Theater

GEORGE MOORE has described Yeats's original idea of a theater (he is writing of the Yeats of 1899) as "a little mist, some fairies and a psaltery." That is very witty, and as true as raillery can ever be. Those were Yeats's foibles, and he knew as little as Ole Bull about the actual business of conducting a theater: both were Don Quixotes charging the technical difficulties of theatrical enterprise, one with a fiddle bow, the other with a psaltery. But although Yeats knew little of the technic of the stage, he was possessed of very definite ideas of the drama. He despised the contemporary theater which imitates life for the many. What he wanted was a drama whose matter was to be the national legends, a drama revealing through stories that were old enough to have become symbolical, life that would stir men's imagination and move their emotions. This drama was to be a poetic one, and its model was the Elizabethan drama. Its speech, like that of the Elizabethans, was to be exuberant, vehement, fantastic, abundant. These plays were to be produced so as to accent the speaking of the verse, movement was to be stately and deliberate, scenery impressionistic; nothing was to be allowed to make for a restlessness that would interfere with the beautiful speaking of verse. Finally this drama was to be played before a small, select audience, who should come reverently to the play. . . .

The audience that Yeats sees in the pit of his ideal theater is not to come to the theater frivolously, chattering the gossip of the street, but quietly, reverently, like suppliants to an oracle of which the dramatist is the high priest. In "The Children of Lir" he writes: "We must go to the stage all eagerness like a mob of eavesdroppers and to be inspired, not amused, if modern drama is to be anything else than a muddy torrent of shallow realism." In 1889 Yeats writes in a Providence paper, "We must go to the stage all eagerness like a mob of eavesdroppers"; in the winter of 1932 in a lecture at Wellesley, remembering better than he knew, he said: "I wanted a theater hard to get into, like a secret society."—Horace Reynolds, in the Introduction to "Letters to the New Island," by WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOSES spent the first forty years of his life as the adopted son of an Egyptian princess; the next forty years as a shepherd in Midian, far from royal surroundings, and the remaining forty years as a leader, bringing his people out of bondage through a wilderness toward the promised land. Whether he dwelt in an Egyptian palace, in the home of the priest of Midian, or in a tent in the wilderness, Moses proved that "the everlasting arms" (Deuteronomy 33:27) of his God were around him; and to him the Most High was a refuge and habitation.

In journeying to a different locality to find another residence, a student of Christian Science, whom circumstances had deprived of a home, stopped overnight at a hotel in a large city. Somewhat lonely and homesick as she registered, she wondered which of the several towns where she had recently resided, she might properly give as an address, since to human sense there was no place she could call her home. Suggestions of sadness and self-pity came crowding into her thought. These were instantly routed, however, by an angel of Love, a right thought, which she recognized as coming from God, and which was in the form of a memorized passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 254): "Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God."

Never afterwards could she recall the address which she entered on that hotel register. The material place of abode was no longer of consequence, for in that instant she had glimpsed, in a measure, her true home. Later, in an hour of quiet study in her hotel room, she realized that if a permanent home was to be established in her human experience, it must first be erected in her consciousness. She was no longer wandering in search of home, but was on the threshold of a heavenly mansion, the key to which was the correction of her own thought about home.

Christian Science reveals that there are many mansions prepared for the beloved sons of the eternal Father, a fact possible of realization wherever one may be, since the consciousness of good—the kingdom of God—is always available.

Home, in its spiritual meaning, as Christian Science teaches, is a state of thought sufficiently exalted to realize the presence of harmony, or heaven, the consciousness of well-being wherein are found comfort, rest, peace, protection. Mrs. Eddy has written (*ibid.*, p. 6), "To reach heaven, the harmony of being, we must understand the divine Principle of being." What a joyous place is the real home, since it is heaven, or harmony! How instantly obtainable, since it is a Godlike state of thought! What order is experienced therein, since it is where God is! And this true home may be realized within palace walls or in a bedroom; in desert, wilderness, field, or in densely populated city, by all who are dwelling in the consciousness of God as ever present.

In the consciousness of ever-present good, there are no unfilled needs, no homeless wanderers. Shelter, food, clothing, companionship, safety, are all provided by the Father, divine Principle, who knoweth the needs of His children. To one who persistently and lovingly seeks to understand and express God, good, there will surely appear in his experience a joyous, harmonious sense of home; for as human consciousness is steadfastly held to the true idea, harmony will inevitably be expressed outwardly. The attributes of the infinite, all-good Mind—joy, comfort, rest—are obtainable now. In truth, they are already possessed by spiritual man, who reflects every attribute of God, good.

The true spiritual home is not built of brick and mortar, wood and stone. Its foundation is the truth that good is "from everlasting to everlasting" (Psalms 90:2). Its walls are the assurance that the arms of perfect Love are ever encircling the children of God; its roof, the sheltering understanding that divine Love is might and wisdom. Its windows and doors are kept wide open with praise, gratitude, thanksgiving. Such a home withstands the storms of fear and anxiety, as well as every marauding suggestion of strife and discord.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Profile of Spring

There is peculiar magic
In the hills these days,
In noon and sunset
And morning haze.
The yellowing willow,
The lilac tree
Hold promise of glory
Yet to be.
Long shadows tremble
In the deep still wood;
Violets spring where
Ariadne stood—
The moon is crescent
And swift in flight—
Young hearts wakeful
This April night.

VELMA HITCHCOCK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months.. $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings. Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions) Christian Science Quarterly

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Newcomers Fall Before Veteran Billiard Players

World Pocket Billiards Championship Standing

	W.	L.	B. G.	H. R.
Ralph Greenleaf, N. Y.	3	1	11	84
Erwin Rudolph, Philadelphia	3	1	11	49
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	3	1	16	45
Andrew Ponzi, New York	2	1	9	71
James Caras, Wilmington, Del.	2	1	18	52
Bennie Allen, Kan. City, Mo.	2	2	8	54
William Mosconi, Philadelphia	2	2	11	78
Charles Seaback, Boston	2	2	15	43
Marcel Camp, Detroit, Mich.	2	3	15	39
Irving Crane, Rochester N. Y.	1	3	18	35
Fay Gainer, Vineland, N. J.	1	3	30	27
Joseph Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	1	4	22	51

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—The two favorites, both former champions, climbed up into a triple tie for the lead in the world pocket billiards championship at the Ponzi Academy over the week end. Ralph Greenleaf won from Irving Crane, last night, and incidentally made a new high run for the tourney of 84, while Erwin Rudolph scored over Joseph Diehl, also last night, though hardly in his best form. They had been preceded on Saturday by the surprise of the tourney, Onofrio Lauri who took his third victory at the expense of Diehl, who is now in last place.

Saturday saw further demolition of the younger players in the tourney, as Lauri, Ponzi, Rudolph and Allen swept over newcomers in impressive style, lowering their records of best games in almost every instance. Bennie Allen the old-time champion of almost 20 years ago, scored the most impressive victory, in the final game of the day, running out in eight innings, for the best game of the tourney, with a run of 54 as an improvement of his previous best run.

His opponent was William Mosconi, whose run was 28, and the score was 125 to 53. Lauri took the lead with a victory over Diehl, 125 to 38, in 16 innings, playing with care, and not trying for long runs, his best being 37. Diehl was given few chances to runs, his best being 19.

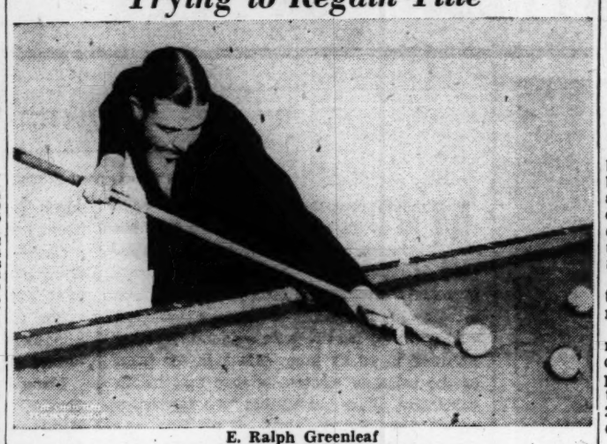
Rudolph also played steady, rather than brilliant billards, finishing in 13 innings, with a run of 49 as his best, defeating Crane at 125 to 49. The newcomer made a run of 22.

The most brilliant performance of the day was staged by Ponzi, when he swept through his match against young Camp in nine innings, 125 to 56, with a run of 71 to his credit, placing him in second place in both columns. After his high run he played more carefully, and allowed Camp to gain a bit on his score of 120 to 44, before short runs ended the struggle.

Rudolph required 17 innings for his match against Diehl, his best run being 38 to 14 for the newcomer, made in his first inning, following Rudolph's break. The score was 125 to 44.

But this match between Greenleaf and Crane was sensational, as the many-time champion was in trouble at the start, and the score after the seventh inning stood at 31 for Crane to minus 13 as the result of a forfeiture by Greenleaf. But in the 15th Greenleaf hit his stride and ran 86 by brillant billiards, and ended with an unfinished 29 on the 16th, 125 to 63. Crane ran 35 for his best.

Trying to Regain Title



E. Ralph Greenleaf
Former World's Pocket Billiard Champion

Hockey Playoffs

By the Associated Press

National League

League Championship Series: Detroit defeated Montreal Canadiens, three games to two.

Second Place Series: Montreal Maroons defeated Boston, two games to one.

Third Place Series: New York Rangers defeated Toronto, two games to naught.

Semifinal Series: Rangers defeated Maroons, two games to naught.

Stanley Cup Final, 3 of 5 Games: Detroit vs. Rangers.

First game at New York Tuesday; second and third games at Detroit Thursday and Sunday; fourth and fifth games, if necessary, at Detroit, April 13 and 15.

International-American League
Western Division (3 of 5 Games)

Fifth game, last night, Syracuse 4, Pittsburgs 3 (Syracuse wins series, 3-2).

Eastern Division

First Round: Springfield eliminated Providence, 2-1.

Semifinal: Philadelphia eliminated Springfield, 2-0.

League championship final, 3 of 5 games: First game, Syracuse at Philadelphia Tuesday.

College Lacrosse Results

Johns Hopkins 13, City College 3.
Mt. Washington 8, Princeton 3.
Navy 6, Dartmouth 2.
Pennsylvania 6, Philadelphia L. C. 5.
Rutgers 15, Alumni 6.
St. John's (Md.) 12, Swarthmore 4.

College Track Results

Dartmouth 89, Maryland 37.
Georgia Tech 71, Clemson 55.
So. Illinois T. 77, Western Ill. T. 54.
Vanderbilt 106½, Lincoln 24½.

College Polo Results

Cornell 8½, Army 5½.

Wagner Approves Sites and Zoning Of Semi-Pro Ball

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Sites for 25 state tournaments and the zoning of the United States into 30 districts for the national semi-professional baseball tournament received the approval Saturday of Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh Pirates' coach and high commissioner of semi-pro baseball.

The 30 regional winners together with last year's winner and runner-up, Duncan, Okla., and Buford, Ga., respectively, will meet in the finals at Wichita, Kans., Aug. 13 to 25. Wagner predicted 10,000 sandlot clubs will participate in the nation-wide program.

In selecting the cities to be host to state tournaments, Wagner also named the cimmissioners as follows:

MIDDLE WEST—Elgin, Ill., A. R. Dahn; Terre Haute, Ind., Vern McMillen; Wichita, Frank Kice; Flint, Mich., C. A. Mullin; Minneapolis, Minn., Harry S. Berman; St. Joseph, Mo., Pat Collins; Kearney, Neb., Mickey McConnell, and Corsica, S. D., R. L. Dice.

EAST—New Haven, Conn., John Nagle; Portland, Maine, R. E. Miller; Manchester, N. H., William L. Cain; Paterson, N. J., Charles Gerhardt; Akron, Ohio, Paul Green, and Pittsburgh, Stephen Cox.

SOUTH—Paducah, Ky., W. S. Hunt; Atlanta, Ga., Trammell Scott; Montgomery, Ala., Cliff Green; Enid, Okla., Nick Urban; Waco, Texas, A. H. Kirksey, and Greensboro, N. C., Hoyt Hambright.

WEST—Tacoma, Wash., Ray Grummel; Portland, Ore., Ray Brooks; Phoenix, Ariz., John Morris; Colorado Springs, Matt Mesch, and Deer Lodge, Mont., Dan Hertz.

Following are the 30 zones:

(1) Oregon-Washington; (2) California; (3) Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado; (4) Montana, Idaho and Wyoming; (5) Nebraska; (6) Kansas; (7) Oklahoma; (8) Texas; (9) Missouri; (10) Louisiana-Arkansas; (11) Alabama; (12) Georgia-Florida; (13) South Carolina-North Carolina; (14) Virginia, and West Virginia; (15) Maine and New Hampshire; (16) Kentucky; (17) Mississippi and Tennessee; (18) Indiana; (19) Michigan; (20) Illinois; (21) Minnesota; (22), Iowa and Wisconsin; (23) Ohio; (24) Pennsylvania; (25) New York; (26) New Jersey; (27) Maryland-Delaware; (28) North Dakota and South Dakota; (29) Connecticut and Rhode Island, and (30) Massachusetts and Vermont.

Winners of zones that include only one state will go directly into the national finals. Regions including two states will play a five-game series between the two champions to decide the finalist. In zone three the five state winners will compete at Flagstaff, Ariz., while in zone four the three state champions will meet at Deer Lodge, Mont., for the right to advance to the finals.

Ruth Aarons Wins Third Consecutive Table Tennis Title

NEWARK, N. J., April 5 (AP)—The seven national table tennis singles and doubles championships were divided today among seven players at the conclusion of the seventh annual United States table tennis championships.

Ruth Hughes Aarons of New York, world's singles champion, retained her national singles crown and won again in the mixed doubles with Bud Blattner of St. Louis, in the play which ended last night. Miss Aarons won the crown last year with Viktor Barna of Hungary.

Laszlo Bellak of Hungary took the men's singles title vacated by Barna and then added the men's doubles title to his laurels with Standa Kolar of Hungary as his partner.

Dolores Kuenz of St. Louis and Emily Fuller of Bethlehem, Penna., dethroned Miss Aarons and Anne Sigman in the women's doubles. Morris Bernstein of Newark carried off the veteran's singles title, while Albert Arace of Elizabeth, N. J., won the boys' toga.

Miss Aarons, national titleholder for three consecutive years, opposed Miss Fuller in the final round and defeated her in straight set, 21—19, 21—11, 21—16.

Dartmouth Cancels Game

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 5 (AP)—The Dartmouth College baseball team canceled its game with St. John's University at Brooklyn yesterday when Bancroft Brown, secretary of the Dartmouth athletic council, wired the squad's manager that adverse criticism to Sunday games had been received from a large number of the alumni. Dartmouth alumni frowned upon the game shortly after the printed schedule for the 1937 season was issued, although Dartmouth and St. John's had agreed upon the game last spring. It was impossible to postpone the game until today because the Dartmouth players must attend classes Tuesday morning. The Hanover squad expects to play St. John's on its next trip here.

Track Performers Lower Six Marks In Texas Relays

AUSTIN, Texas, April 5 (AP)—Led by Olympian Sam Francis, Nebraska's great ace, and Al Tolmich, sprint star from Wayne University of Detroit, track and field athletes cracked six meet records and tied two others at the Texas relays here Saturday.

Francis and Tolmich each won two first places in the nation's first major outdoor meet of the year.

The Nebraskan—Olympic weight man and all-America footballer—contributed a record-blasting shotput of 51 feet 11¾ inches, boosting the mark he set here last year by 2⅜ inches. His left arm then won the discus with 146 feet 10¼ inches.

Tolmich Ties Record

Competing without any outodor practice, Tolmich tied the meet record of 14.3 seconds in the 120-yard high hurdles and won the century in 9.7.

Blaine Rideout of the Rideout twins, freshmen at Little North Texas Teachers College, Denton, turned in the biggest surprise of the day when he finished a half step ahead of the celebrated Gene Venzke of Pennsylvania, in a one-mile exhibition.

The time of 4:20 was considerably slower than previous marks of the Pennsylvania Olympian.

But Wayne Rideout finished 20 yards behind Don Lash, Indiana star, in the 3000-meter run. Lash sliced 64 seconds off the seven-year-old meet record by breasting the tape in 8m., 37s. The old mark of 8:43.3 was set by Putnam of Iowa State.

Wayne had beaten Lash at New Orleans last winter but had no chance Saturday when the Indianan opened up with his famous sprint about 250-yards from the finish.

The other new meet records were contributed by Jack Vickrey, University of Texas high jumper; Alton Terry, Olympic javelin hurler from Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas; the Drake two-mile relay team of Horstmeier, Patterson, Mahannah and Cole; and Frey of Michigan State, whose team placed first in the one-mile team race.

Drake Quartet Fast

The Drake quartet shaved four seconds off the mark of 7:51.6 established by Louisiana State two years ago. Frey's time for the mile was 4.26.2. The previous best time in the team race here was 4.28.4, made last year by a Kansas State runner.

Terry's javelin throw of 219ft. 8½in. broke the mark established eight years ago by Bevans of Kansas State Teachers by 12ft. 9½in. Vickrey set a high jump record of 6ft. 7in. to replace one of 6ft. 5⅝in. established by Philson of Drake in 1935.

Rice made far the best showing in the sprint relays. The Owls' time of 41.5 seconds in the 440-yard relay equaled the record set last year by the University of Texas speedsters who left a trail of victories through the Midwest and East.

Rice and Texas tied in the half-mile relay and the Owls won the sprint medley and finished second to Kansas State in the mile relay.

College Baseball Results

Clemson 3, Georgia 2
Columbia 11, City College 6
Fordham 7, St. Peter's 2
Illinois Normal 8, St. Louis 3
St. Louis 7, Ill. Normal 3.
Louisiana Tech 6, Purdue 4.
Maryland 18, Virginia 5.
N. Y. U. 14, Alumni 1.
Ohio Wesleyan 12, West Virginia 9.
Penn Charter 6, Girard 6.
Penn State 6, Navy 1.
Princeton 7, Villanova 2.
R. I. State 9, Pratt Institute 3.
St. John's 13, Wagner 1.
Temple 8, Dartmouth 7.
Wake Forest 6, Michigan State 1.
Wesleyan 8, Stevens Tech 4.
West Chester 3, Pennsylvania 2.
William and Mary 4, Vermont 2.
L. I. U. 16, Quantico Marines 8.
Iowa 5, Bradley 3.
Iowa 8, Bradley 5.
Alabama 12, Mississippi C. 4.
Oglethorpe 10, Florida 7.
Oglethorpe 6, Florida 1.
Eastern Kentucky 11, DeKalb T. 10.
Indianapolis (A. A.) 23, W. Ky. T. 0.
North Carolina 9, Richmond 8.

Cricket Team Sails

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 5 (CP)—England's cricketers concluded their tour of Australasia Saturday with a victory over a combined Auckland and Wellington eleven. After the match the players were given a hearty send-off as they boarded a liner bound for England. The last contest of the tour went to the visitors by seven wickets. M. C. C. scored 205 and 102 runs for three wickets, the New Zealanders replying with 183 and 123.

Hockey Series Canceled

VANCOUVER, April 5 (CP)—A scheduled post-season exhibition series here between Vancouver Lions of the Pacific Coast Hockey League and Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League has been called off, Guy Patrick, Lions manager and owner, said Saturday. Canadiens had been invited here before the Coast League playoffs but on condition Lions won. They lost out to Spokane in the semifinal and Patrick said he then canceled the proposed series. Portland won the P. C. L. title.

Dulwich Hamlet Wins

LONDON, April 5 (CP)—Dulwich Hamlet defeated Leyton 2-0 Saturday in the final for the English Amateur soccer cup. The match was played on West Ham United's ground.

Nelson Stages Brilliant Rally To Beat Guldahl

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 5 (AP)—There's no doubt about Byron Nelson any more.

The gangling blond, who came up from Texas a few years ago with the hottest and coldest game in big-time golf, has convinced scoffers he's got the heart by his brilliant victory in the fourth Augusta national championship.

Byron won his greatest golf triumph yesterday the hard way. He took the lead and held it halfway in the 72-hole fight, surrendered it to trail by three shots with 18 holes to go, and then peppered the championship course with spectacular golf to win by two blows over Ralph Guldahl, comeback star now of Chicago.

His total of 283 came within one stroke of equaling the tournament record established by Gene Sarazen and Craig Wood in 1935 and was 20 better than Bobby Jones, who finished twenty-ninth among 46 starters. Nelson's first round 66 also set a new competitive record for the Augusta national and his 32 on the final nine yesterday equaled another record. His score for the 72 holes was 66, 72, 75, 70—283.

It was that final 32 that enabled Byron to apply a "full Nelson" on his field. Going to the tenth tee, he trailed Guldahl by four strokes and the sports writers began grinding out copy on Guldahl's victory. They suspected Nelson didn't have the heart; they knew he didn't have the game to close such a gap.

Nelson closed it on the twelfth and thirteenth holes. As Guldahl landed in the adjacent creeks off each tee to take 11 shots on the aggregate par 8 combination, Nelson whirled over the same territory in five shots. That was the story.

Over the remaining five holes, Nelson was colder than ice, getting straight pars.

Ed Dudley home club pro who finished third, lost his chance on the second hole where he took a bad seven. Harry Cooper, Chicago, three shots behind with 18 to go, finished with a 74 and took fourth place. Dudley's total was 286, Cooper's 287.

The once great Bobby Jones bettered his 1936 showing by three shots and would have done much better except for the final round, played for the most part in a drizzling rain. Bob's successive rounds were 79, 74, 73, 77, far away from the Jones totals of yesteryear, but still good enough to trim Henry Picard, Sam Parks, Bill Mehlhorn, Harold McSpaden and to tie Bill Burke.

Horton Smith, pretournament favorite and twice winner at Augusta, didn't do much better. Neither did Gene Sarazen, who got 300 to Smith's 299.

Dartmouth O. C. Wins All Honors

PINKHAM NOTCH, N. H., April 5 (AP)—The Dartmouth Outing Club yesterday took all the honors in the Eastern Slalom Championship race, run on Mt. Washington, under near perfect conditions.

Walter Prager, Dartmouth winter sports coach, took the championship, running the three and a half mile course in 6m. 4 9-10s. His Dartmouth charges took the next four places. Ted Hunter of the D. O. C. won the Eastern Amateur Slalom Championship and the Franklin Edson Memorial Cup, by placing second and turning in the best amateur time. Third place went to another amateur skier, Howard Chivers of the D. O. C. Dartmouth also ran away with the team honors, the times of the three best men on her four-man team totaling 20m. 23.2s.

Forty men finished in yesterday's race, which was run before a crowd estimated by police at 4000. Short-wave radio was used in starting the racers and checking with the finish line.

First 10 finishers and their times:

1.	Walter Prager, D. O. C.	6.04.9
2.	E. H. Hunter Jr., D. O. C.	6.35.9
3.	Howard Chivers, D. O. C.	6.38.4
4.	W. Chivers, D. O. C.	6.42.6
5	J. Litchfield, D. O. C.	6.54.7
6.	R. Livermore, Hochgebirge	6.56.9
7.	A. Bright, Hochgebirge	7.00.6
8.	A. E. Welles, D. O. C.	7.04.7
9.	D. Bradley, D. O. C.	7.07.2
10.	E. Meservey, D. O. C.	7.07.5

Perry Evens Series

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 5 (AP)—In the fortieth match of their profitable tennis series, Fred Perry of England defeated Ellsworth Vines of Pasadena, Calif., 6—3, 6—3, here Saturday night when Vines was definitely off his game. Each has 20 victories now. George Lott of Chicago and Bruce Barnes of Texas took a set apiece in their two-set singles exhibition. Then the tandem of Perry and Vines gained one of their infrequent triumphs over Lott and Barnes in doubles, the scores being 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Permission Granted

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 5 (AP)—Officials of the Canadian-American Baseball League voted yesterday to allow the Perth, Ont., team to play half its home games at Cornwall, Ont. Officials of the team asked permission to play twenty-five games in Cornwall after business men of that city had requested their appearance there.

Wembley Lions Win

LONDON, April 5 (CP Cable)—Wembley Lions, National League champions, defeated Streatham 4 to 2 last night in their last game of the schedule. The British hockey champions sail April 7 for Canada to take part in an international series at Toronto.

And Talking of... Squash Rackets

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Changing the Ball to Change the Game

LONDON—When I played squash rackets against Capt. Norman Dicks, secretary of the Thames House Club, the other day, I learned a thing or two. And when, after a swim in the pool, we dressed and joined the company in the lounge, I learned a thing or two more. For the great topic of discussion was the proposed new standard ball which is being carefully tested just now by the controlling body of the game here, the Squash Rackets Association.

The difference between the experimental article and the ball at present authorized for general use is that the former measures 1.75 inches in diameter and weighs 460 grains, the latter goes 1.626 inches and 380 grains. As possibly statistics of that nature convey about as much to you as they do to me, I will hasten to explain that the difference between the balls, expressed in terms of what happens when you hit them with a racket, is that the new one, because of its extra weight, "comes through" faster. Owing to its larger surface, it also takes more "cut." Hit with plenty of "cut" for a "drop" shot, both react practically the same way.

So the principal effect of the new ball should be (in theory) that it renders good-length "passing" shots more effective. In this way it might be expected to facilitate the making of "winners" and to tend, therefore, toward the fulfilment of the authorities' desire to have the game less of an endurance test than it is at the present.

In connection with games, there is, however, often a sharp contrast between what should happen in theory and what does happen in practice. And people who have used the new ball doubt very seriously whether it really will shorten rallies. One thing seems quite clear—that it will tend to keep play at the back of the court and therefore set a premium on the skilful execution of drop shots and angle shots.

Doubles Play Takes Root

The existing standard ball is so "slow" that it is well-nigh impossible to drive it onto the front wall of a doubles court and make it travel back thence onto the real wall. Which brings us to the interesting fact that there really are in London now two doubles courts on which the experiment can be tried. They have come into existence since the beginning of last season and, though the number of players who can operate on them is necessarily limited, the four-handed game so popular in the United States, has now an extremely enthusiastic British following.

Norman Dicks is particularly keen on doubles, in which, he says, are to be found some of the beauties of rackets proper. He would like to see a court of the required dimensions, 40 feet by 30 feet, installed at Thames House; but, although the finding of the money for building it (about a thousand pounds) would present no difficulty, there is simply no available space.

Thames House, by the way, affords a striking testimony to the advance in popularity of squash among London workers who like to take some brief, hard exercise on the way home from the office. Our 1300 members have at their disposal 15 courts, a swimming pool, elaborately appointed dressing rooms with baths and showers, a refreshment room and a lounge. In other words, the attempt to make squash less exclusive, to provide it in London on a big scale, has been a great success.

Wimbledon Aspirations

Margot Lumb, the outstanding British woman squash player, has temporarily forsaken the game and is concentrating upon lawn tennis. That is why she did not visit America this season with the Wolfe-Noel Cup team. Margot hopes to qualify for inclusion in the Wimbledon championships this summer. And those who have seen her in action fully expect her to realize this ambition. She has probably the best, certainly the fastest, left-handed service in British women's lawn tennis today. She lives all the time in strict physical training, has remarkable powers of endurance, and is exceedingly fleet of foot.

Margot today enjoys an absurdly eminent position in women's squash, just as the Egyptian star, Amr Bey, does among the men. This year she won the English women's championship for the third time and so equaled the record of Miss Susan Noel, Miss Nancy Cave, Miss Joyce Cave and Miss C. Fenwick. But to appreciate the true position, you have to know that, while gaining her three championships, she has conceded only 74 aces—an average loss of 1½ points per game! In 1935, you may recall, she won the American women's title.

Woes of a Handicapper

Amr Bey's situation is, of course, fantastic. When he is on the top of his form, only the best professionals can hope to give him a hard game. Fellow amateurs are absolutely nowhere with him. Why he has shown by scores in the finals of the amateur championship that, if he really tried, he could probably concede the next best amateur in the country seven points in a game of 9 up and still win. What a trial he would be to a handicapper!

The handicapper at squash (now that he has come under discussion—a habit of his, I may say) deserves a few words of commiseration. His job is inordinately hard because, under British rules, scoring is always done by the server. If you are not the server and you win a point, then you become the server. After that you can score. Perhaps. You can also lose the service. In other words, the inferior player, having lost the service, must win two consecutive points before scoring. And, in practice, the superior player is always likely to capture the serve and win a long string of points. Therefore,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"The only way to handicap Amr Bey is with a hammer."

Eleven Players Released

LITTLE ROCK, Ark, April 5 (AP)—Manager Doc Prothro of the Little Rock Travelers announced the release yesterday of eleven Little Rock and Boston Red Sox-owned rookies to Rocky Mount, N. C., of the Piedmont League. They are Pitchers Ulrich, Lemmer, Triplett, Dasso, Dueter, and Hash; Infielders Campbell, Heyer and Hamburg and Outfielders Bauder and Archer. Lirich and Lemmer are Little Rock property.

Montreal Six Wins

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 5 (AP)—The Montreal Royals, winners of the Montreal Ice Hockey League title, scored their second straight victory in as many nights over the Atlantic City Sea Gulls Saturday night before a crowd of 7500. The final score was 6 to 4. Doug McQuestion and Pete Morin let the attack for the Royals, each scoring two goals. Carl Gamble made the Crimson bulb flicker on two occasions for the Sea Gulls.

Cornell Is Victor In Polo Series

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—The indoor polo team of Cornell University, making its first appearance in the intercollegiates, scored an unexpected victory in the series last week, when its team, topped by Clarence (Buddy) Combs, at number two, defeated in succession Yale, Princeton, and the champion team of West Point for the title.

In the first, Combs scored 9 goals, to give his team a victory over the New Haven riders, 16 to 8½. But when they encountered Princeton in the semifinal, the defense of the latter, chiefly directed against him, held Combs to five, and with the Princetonians also developing a strong attack, led frequently, and were half a point behind late in the final chukker. But they finally emerged victors at 6½ to five.

In the final, Saturday night at Squadron A Armory, the Army team, with A. H. Wilson, at back, was a strong favorite at the start, but the speed of the Cornell mounts tipped the scale, and a scramble of wild riding resulted, with the careful team play of the cadets neutralized by the vigorous riding of the Ithacans. Again Combs was the spearpoint of the attack, with six goals to his credit, but the cadets were also effective, and the final score was 8½ to 5½. This is the first defeat of the cadet team in two indoor seasons.

In the other semifinal, Army had been more fortunate, with both Wilson and William W. West riding roughshod over Harvard, scoring eight and nine goals, respectively, to win at 17 to 5½.

G. E. T.

Far Western Badminton Players Capture Honors

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP)—With one exception, the Far West had a monopoly today on national badminton honors.

In the finals of the first national tournament, witnessed by 3500 spectators Saturday night, California and Washington aces swept every crown except that of the men's singles, which went to Walter Kramer, Detroit star, on a 15—10, 15—4 victory over Hock Sim Ong, Berkeley, Calif.

Mrs. Del Barkhuff of Seattle, Wash., easily defeated Mrs. Ray Bergman of Westport, Conn., for the women's singles title, and Mrs. Barkhuff teamed with Zoe Smith of Seattle to win the women's doubles, defeating Mrs. Bergman and Helen Gibson of Westport, 15—6, 4—15, 15—7. Mrs. Barkhuff shared in still another crown, teaming with Hamilton Law of Seattle to defeat Mrs. Ray Casey and Kramer for the mixed doubles championship, 13—18, 15—8, 15—0. Chester Goss and Don Eversoll, Los Angeles, won the men's doubles from Don and Phil Richardson, Boston, 15—11, 15—3.

Platak Handball Champ

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP)—Joe Platak of Chicago was handball's "all-around champion" today. The Chicago post office clerk held his third-straight national A. A. U. singles title by virtue of a 21-13, 21-6 victory over Sam Atcheson of Memphis, Tenn., Saturday night. Then Platak teamed with Bob Weiller of Chicago to win the doubles crown, defeating Joe Gordon and Andy Berry of Los Angeles, defending titleholders, 21-14, 21-12.

Di Maggio Leads Yankee Sluggers For Batting Honors

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Don't let them fool you about those Yankees. They haven't changed a bit.

Joe McCarthy is bringing north the same collection of ball-players who took the American League and World Series apart last year.

Although the citrus circuit campaigning has no more effect than last season's home runs on this year's baseball wars, the "composite box score" of the Yanks' exhibition games against big-league opposition this spring shows they still have their collective eye on the ball.

If anything, they're more capable in the matter of producing runs with men on the bases. For, while some of the late-starting holdouts, noticeably Lou Gehrig, Bill Dickey and series-hero Jake Powell, are still behind their conditioning schedule so far as batting is concerned, not a one lags when it comes to driving runs across the plate.

Facing pitching that has included Dizzy Dean, Danny MacFayden, Fred Frankhouse and the Reds' big three—Al Hollingsworth, Paul Derringer and Gene Schott—the eight regular sluggers have averaged something close to one run batted in per man per game, which comes close to winning ball games in any league.

Their slugging, while somewhat off the long-range production of 1936, hasn't decreased to any appreciable extent, despite the absence, at present, of the customary explosive fireworks in the bats of Gehrig and Dickey. However, one exception to the rule that the late starters are slow in rounding into shape is Joe Di Maggio, "Deadpan Joe" has been on hand for only nine exhibition games, after ending his holdout for $15,000, but is leading the club in Grapefruit League batting with a neat .400 mark, and already has three doubles and four triples to his credit.

As a group, the eight regulars are averaging .294 with the big stick, including only contests against major league outfits. They've driven in sixty runs, better than seven apiece, which is about par for the course. Gehrig, despite a slim .259 batting mark, has sent nine scores across in eight games.

Third-sacker Red Rolfe, who has played all thirteen of the major league exhibitions, boasts a .386 average, has batted ten runs in on twenty-two hits, including four doubles and a pair of triples, has scored fourteen times himself, and generally seems the most advanced of the regulars. He and Twinkletoes George Selkirk, who has hit .387 in ten games, are right behind Di Maggio for the belting honors.

Tony Lazzeri, as usual not a heavy hitter in the spring follies, nevertheless already has parked two home run balls out of the lot and has sent eight runs across the plate, despite a .212 average.

All in all, if the performances to date are any indication, it spells another busy summer for American League pitchers called upon to keep up with Gehrig and company, the swat squad.

Pacific Coast League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	2	1	.667
Seattle	2	1	.667
Missions	2	1	.667
Portland	2	1	.667
Sacramento	1	2	.333
San Francisco	1	2	.333
Oakland	1	2	.333
San Diego	1	2	.333

Results April 3

Seattle 6, Sacramento 4.
Missions 6, San Francisco 5.
Portland 5, Oakland 3.
Los Angeles 9, San Diego 7.

Results April 4

Missions 5, San Francisco 2.
San Francisco 7, Missions 0.
San Diego 6, Los Angeles 2.
Los Angeles 6, San Diego 0.
Portland 5, Oakland 3.
Oakland 5, Portland 3.
Seattle 7, Sacramento 3.
Sacramento 7, Seattle 5.

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Business and Industry

Two Months' Pig Iron Exports Exceed Total for Six Years

Commerce and Finance

Farm Labor Pay Now at Highest Point Since 1931

CHICAGO (AP)—Farm labor is sharing in the farmer's increased income and has prospects of getting a bigger slice of the financial melon, a nation-wide survey discloses.

Pay of farm labor practically everywhere in the nation has been boosted from 5 to 20 per cent during the last year. The possibility of still higher prices for 1937 farm products carried a promise of further pay hikes.

The "hired man" is receiving more money today than at any time since 1931, and in some of the more productive areas, agricultural economists said, further increases may be forthcoming during the spring planting or harvest seasons.

Rhode Island Leads

Averages compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture showed Rhode Island has the highest average monthly pay, $41.75 with board and $67.25 without. The 1936 average was $34.50 and $59.25, respectively. The low average was reported from Georgia, $11.75 with board, up 75 cents over last year. California was second high with an average of $41 with board.

In the corn belt states the average with board ranged from $20.75 in Nebraska to $26 in Illinois. Specialized farm workers received higher pay, usually $10 to $15 a month more than ordinary help.

Practically all states, except Ohio, a few in New England and the South, reported the supply of farm labor in excess of the demand. Operators of small farms in Georgia, the Carolinas and Florida reported they have experienced difficulty in obtaining help. Owners of large farms, however, said they have all the help they need.

Increases Voluntary

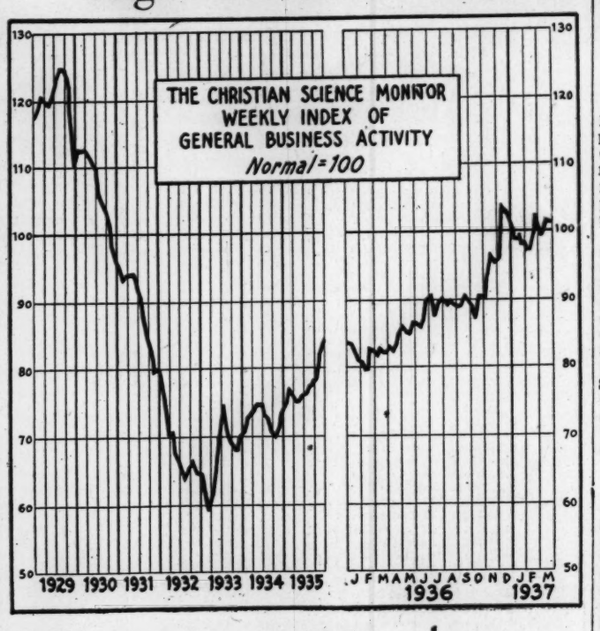
Generally, the increases have been voluntarily, but farmers realize that increased industrial employment usually makes inroads on farm labor and apparently they are making a bid to retain their workers.

Agricultural economists predicted a shortage of farm help in some states this year. If the all-time record winter wheat acreage produces the bumper crop farmers anticipate, there will be a heavy demand for the migratory type of farm worker. Farmers desiring help for several months during the summer and early fall may find it difficult, economists said, to find men willing to work for wages somewhat higher than the present scale.

Farm workers in the areas seriously affected by the drought last year have received little increased compensation. K. D. Blood, Oklahoma federal crop statistician, said the pay in Oklahoma had increased only $1 to $18.50 a month with board.

In Iowa, farm help in drought-stricken counties received increases of $5 a month, while those in counties least damaged got $10. Wages ranged from $15 to $50 a month in the State.

Monitor Weekly Index Reveals Slight Decline in Business



General business activity eased off moderately during the week ended March 27, according to The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. From 101.4 on March 20, the index declined to 101.0 (prel.) on March 27. This compared with the index of 82.4 on March 28, 1936.

Adjusted indexes for two of the series included in the index, electric power production and miscellaneous car loadings, declined while that for bank debits outside New York City increased.

The decline in power output in the week ended March 27 to 2,200,143,000 kilowatt hours from 2,211,052,000 in the preceding week, was somewhat greater than seasonal. In the corresponding week of last year 1,862,387,000 kilowatt hours of electricity were produced.

Bank debits fell off during the week but not sufficiently to offset the intramonthly seasonal decline. Miscellaneous car loadings, on the other hand, increased less than the usual seasonal amount and the adjusted index was lowered.

New and continued labor strife and the uncertainties attending the upward trend in commodity prices are the most unfavorable factors in the business outlook.

In the automobile industry prospects for peaceful settlement of labor difficulties were lessened as negotiations with Chrysler were prolonged, and trouble broke out again in the General Motors plants despite the agreement reached only three weeks ago. A Ford plant in Kansas City was also closed by strike.

Motor car production, as a consequence, dropped off to an estimated total of 99,425 units last week, compared with 101,046 units the week before and 108,426 a year ago, Cram's Reports indicated.

Ingot production in the steel industry rose to 91 per cent of capacity during the week, according to Iron Age estimates. Output which totaled about 1,191,882 tons for the week compared with the all-time peak of 1,193,284 tons averaged weekly in May, 1929, when operations were 100 per cent of the capacity then existing.

Retail sales were well maintained, showing less than the usual post-Easter decline. Estimates indicate that trade was well above the corresponding week of 1936 and moderately above the week after Easter, which was later last year.

Woolen and cotton textile mills have continued active. Building activity has shown substantial gains in many sections, but construction totals continue far below predepression levels.

Employment and pay roll gains have been reported for February, despite the losses in working hours occasioned by strikes.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Mar.27 1937	Mar.20 1937	Mar.28 1936
Combined Index	101.0	101.4	82.4
Bk debits outside NYC	97.6	96.8	78.4
Elec power prod.	100.9	101.4	90.4
Misc car loading	104.8	105.8	86.6

*Preliminary.

Steel Operations Up 1½ Points To 91½ P.C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Edging steadily higher steel operations increased 1½ points to 91½ per cent of capacity during the past week, a rate difficult to maintain in face of possible furnace repairs incident to sustained production, according to the magazine Steel.

Pittsburgh, continues the report, managed to increase production by two points, to 95 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania 1½ points to 59½ per cent, Chicago half a point to 84 per cent, Cincinnati 10 points to 90 per cent and Youngstown one point to 86 per cent. Wheeling at 96 per cent, Cleveland at 79½ and Buffalo at 89 were each one point below the previous week. Birmingham at 80 per cent, New England at 85, Detroit at 100 and St. Louis at 82 were unchanged.

Huge Backlogs

"Despite every effort, steelmakers are unable to make appreciable headway against backlogs, and deliveries continue greatly deferred. Consumers are avid for position on mill books to give as good assurance as possible of obtaining steel when needed. Offers of premiums for delivery continue to be made but are not being accepted.

"A feature of the situation is the wide diversity of buyers, every channel of steel use taking larger tonnage than for years past in spite of efforts to ration tonnage. Shortened demand for automobile steel, due to strike interruptions, is more than balanced by heavy requirements of users in other lines," says Steel.

"In general, mills have sold practically all their production for second quarter and third quarter business is being taken only at prices prevailing at time of delivery. Some steelmakers have no contracts, all bookings being spot, with specifications attached. March steel shipments by some mills have been the heaviest in their experience. Rail backlogs are heavy and in some cases will last until September.

Pig Iron Exports

"Export figures for February reveal the interesting fact that pig iron tonnage going abroad in the first two months of this year is greater than the combined pig iron exports for six years from 1931 to 1936. At the present rate over all of 1937 pig iron exports would be close to the total for the four-year period 1927-1930.

"Scrap exports in February rose sharply over January, but for two months the total is below that of the corresponding period of 1936. Steel and iron exports for two months show an increase of 77 per cent over the first two months of 1936."

Continued advances in scrap have carried the composite for that material to $22.08, an advance of 48 cents over the preceding week. The same influence has increased the iron and steel composite six cents to $40.19. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $60.70.

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Operations in the steel industry for the current week declined .8 of a point to 89.9 per cent of capacity, compared with 9.7 per cent last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today.

A month ago operation averaged 87.3 per cent of capacity while a year ago the rate was 64.5 per cent.

Capital Flow to U. S. Totals $2,606,749,000 in Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The flow of capital to the United States continued during the last quarter of last year and the total for 1935 and 1936 was $2,606,749,000, according to the Treasury Department.

The analysis showed that for 21 months through Sept. 30, 1936, the total was $2,281,650,000, previously reported, leaving $325,099,000 for the last three months of 1936.

The two-year net inflow is summarized as follows:

Movement in short-term bank funds: 1935, $963,547,000; 1936, $396,765,000; total, $1,360,312,000.

Movement in security transactions: 1935, $441,818,000; 1936, $791,769,000; total, $1,233,587,000.

Movement in brokerage balances: 1935, $6,039,000; 1936, $6,811,000; total, $12,850,000.

1936 Big Year

During 1935 net foreign purchases of American bonds and stocks reached $316,660,000 and in 1936 $600,693,000. The total for the two years, $917,535,000. Net foreign purchases of foreign securities were $125,158,000 in 1935 and $191,076,000 in 1936, and the total $316,234,000.

In the last three months of 1936 the net foreign purchases of securities was $328,069,000, of which $284,103,000 was American securities.

There has been no estimate made by the Treasury of total foreign investments in the United States, but an estimate made last fall by the Department of Commerce placed the aggregate of around $7,000,000,000.

In view of the widespread discussion in Administration circles concerning transactions by foreign interests in United States issues, these transactions were of particular interest. At the direction of President Roosevelt, a study of the inflow of capital has been made by Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury, Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and James M. Landis, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to determine whether any legislation was advisable to check the movement, but up to this time none has been recommended.

Inflow Continuous

There has been practically a continuous inflow of capital, the figures showing a net outflow in only 14 weeks of the two-year period amounting in the aggregate to only $142,371,000. In the last three months of 1936 there was a net outflow in only two weeks, $10,701,000 in the week of Nov. 18 and $7,696,000 in the week of Dec. 23. The peak for the inward flow was $97,449,000 for the week ended on Oct. 9, 1936.

Foreign purchases of all securities for the two-year period totaled $5,544,446,000 and sales $4,310,848,000, or a total of $9,855,294,000, thus illustrating the large turnover involved in the security transactions.

In reaching this aggregate, there were foreign purchases of American securities of $3,987,050,000 and sales of $3,069,694,000, as follows: 1935, purchases, $1,302,659,000; sales, $985,996,000; 1936, purchases, $2,684,391,000; sales, $2,083,698,000.

Foreign purchases of foreign securities aggregated $1,557,396,000 and sales, $1,241,154,000, as follows: 1935, purchases, $661,247,000; sales, $536,081,000; 1936, purchases, $896,149,000; sales, $705,073,000.

England in Lead

Transactions in securities were led by the United Kingdom, with purchases for the two-year period of $1,843,806,000 and sales of $1,360,051,000. British purchases of American securities, included in these figures, were $1,510,853,000 and sales, $1,143,158,000, showing net purchases of $367,695,000.

Canada held second place, buying $1,371,922,000 and selling $1,337,528,000. Canadian purchases of American securities, included in the above figures, were $650,833,000 and sales $618,186,000, thus making net purchases $32,647,000.

For the two-year period net capital movements of all kinds into the United States were: United Kingdom, $829,336,000; France, $299,536,000; Germany, $83,126,000; Italy, $45,607,000; Netherlands, $229,684,000; Switzerland, $335,545,000; other Europe, $228,478,000; total for Europe, $2,051,312,000; Canada, $150,464,000; Latin America, $199,332,000; Far East, $184,020,000; all other, $21,401,000.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It is evident by now, at least to Wall Street, that a fundamental change in the financial outlook has taken place. The most conspicuous evidence is the climb in commodity prices and the decline in bond prices, which was resumed sharply last week.

Despite the continuance of the decline, led by government issues, there still appears no confidence that it has come to a stopping place. Unlike most trends, which seem to be recognized only after they are well under way, the present movement in bond prices and interest rates is already considered as a definite trend, not an intermediate reaction in the trend which began in 1932 toward higher bond prices and lower interest rates.

Some observers even consider the sharp breaks in government bond prices which began on March 12 to be somewhat analogous to the break in common stock prices which began in September, 1929. There was a substantial rally from that break, between December 1929 and April 1930, but it established a trend nevertheless.

Managed Credit "Loses Face"

Already the decline has had one conspicuous by-product. Managed credit theories have been badly battered and unless a miracle occurs, the Fisher-Keynes-Cassel-Warren-Angas exaggerations of the power of credit authorities in the managed credit theory seems likely, so far as this country is concerned, to go the way of the Model T, the New Era, and technocracy. Wall Street did not miss the contradiction between Mr. Eccles' confident statement of easy money principles a few weeks ago and Secretary Morgenthau's quiet admission to the press last week that the Treasury would not try to make bonds go up when the trend was down, or vice versa.

From January 2 to March 31 the Treasury 2½s have dropped from 101.17 to 97.28, a drop of 3.21 points, and from the winter's high to last week's low this issue has dropped over 4 points. The Treasury cost of borrowing on such long bonds has already risen by about 15 per cent, for the yield on this issue has risen from 2.38 per cent to about 2.72 per cent.

Despite all the discussion of the Treasury's resources in "special funds" and "trust funds" for supporting the market, the Street has not taken these seriously. Some of them represent actual payments into the Treasury from non-tax sources, like the deposit insurance premiums of the F. D. I. C., and the deposits of the public in the postal savings system. But these are small, and anyway, they come out of the banking system, which is the chief seller of government bonds. The other funds are merely children supported by the Treasury, and their support is like Junior's Christmas present to papa. The old man pays for it just the same. If the Treasury uses these funds, it must first put something into them, which must come from its working balance, which must then be replenished by borrowing, which comes to the same thing.

Where Is Money Coming From

The only possible dodge now is for the Treasury to support its long bonds with funds raised by sale of bills. This seems rather unsatisfactory. The Street noted that the Friday reserve statement showed that the Federal Reserve system has been abandoning this device. A fortnight earlier, it switched $56,000,000 of its government portfolio from short to long issues. Two weeks ago it shifted only $42,000,000. Last week it shifted only $5,100,000.

The question is discussed why the government does not use some of its more extreme powers. There is an ungrounded rumor that the Inactive Gold Fund's $330,000,000-odd (it is still rising rapidly) may be sluiced into bank reserves. The Stabilization Fund is also mentioned. The Federal Reserve Board can pump credit into the money market by bidding in the open market for government bonds. The $3,000,000,000 Thomas amendment greenbacks can still be thrust upon the Reserve system.

The best answer seems to be that these might not work, and then what —? They might upset bondholders' state of mind still further, or they might be an indication of the government's desperation. Perhaps the Administration prefers having powers rather than using them.

One easy-credit policy is being followed which has so far not received much notice. The open-market bill rate has risen to the level of the Federal Reserve's bill-buying rate (after adjustment for service charges) but the Reserve has not raised its rate. Until it does so, the open market rate is unlikely to rise further. If it does, the Federal seems ready to take all acceptable bills offered. This is reminiscent of 1929 when the Federal tried to squeeze credit out of the stock market, the while keeping it easy for commercial borrowers.

Deficit Financing Era Over?

The local banks are still selling governments. They unloaded $55,000,000 last week, making $250,000,000 in three weeks. Country bank selling continued. It is evident that the regular government deficit can no longer be financed by bank purchases. That era is over.

Either interest rates must decline to where individual capitalists are interested in buying new government bonds, or the Government will have to finance itself by disguised printing press methods. Some observers in the Street professed to see in the President's words on Friday an oblique move toward budget balancing as a solution of the problem, but this seems merely an expression of the curiously unrealistic side of Wall Street thought.

The President's press conference remarks knocked stock prices down sharply on heavy volume Friday morning but traders' second thoughts brought a partial recovery. Street comments were mixed. "How does the President know what is a fair price for copper or steel?" asked some. "Why didn't he mention farm prices?" asked others. "What makes him think the durable goods industry is over-expanding," asked others, "since it is by no means back to 1929 levels?" "Doesn't he know," asked others, "that we have prosperity only when the durable goods industries are doing very well?"

The recent press release of the American Iron & Steel Institute, discussing the relation between steel costs and the new price levels, was cited. Other observers pointed out that although the steel industry is paying higher wages than in 1929 and turning out more steel, its profits are far from 1929 levels. U. S. Steel, for example, is expected to report first quarter earnings at the rate of about $10.00 per year on the common; 1929 earnings were around $20.00. Others pointed out that the Government's purchases of durable goods are trifling compared with the total current demand, and alleged that the President's remarks were chiefly pertinent to the long-standing Ickes-Hopkins feud between PWA and WPA—public works vs. made work.

Administration "At Sea"

General interpretation was that the Administration is decidedly worried for fear the prosperity cycle may go over the top and be on the down grade when President Roosevelt runs for election to his third term. The Administration is reported eager to "sit on the bulges" now in order to delay the big bulge as long as possible. But it was taken as significant that when a reporter asked the President how he expected to keep commodity prices from rising out of line with wage increases, he said he wished he knew himself, or words to that effect. This clicks with Street opinion that the Administration's restrictive policies will be more effective in holding down stock prices than in holding down commodity prices.

The recent remarks of David Cushman Coyle, latest idea-man favored by the President, have received considerable attention. He wants to take off from the top for distribution at the bottom. The Street would like to know what this means in practice.

This also is taken as an evidence of the decline in fashion of managed credit theories. Because these now appear to be ineffectual in practice, the Administration is scouting in all directions for other ideas, as indicated in Mr. Eccles' Fortune article.

The one important new issue offered last week in the investment market, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line 4s of 1952, went well, "considering." But there is no expectation of a revival of offerings. Investment bankers are still busy discussing Mr. Douglas' unkind cuts, and filling in the red ink entries on the underwriting losses of the last two months. As they see it, they are charged with extortion when they charge underwriting fees and then suffer no loss, being able to pocket the fee because the market takes the issues; but when they have to take a loss, that is the penalty for their bad judgment.

The Street seems rather satisfied with the SEC's request that the stock exchange clarify and codify the rules about specialists' trading. The general rule adopted in 1935 on request of the SEC was vague. Its meaning has been threshed out in informal meetings between specialists and the Committee on Odd Lots and Specialists. Now, presumably, its manifold meanings will be definitely stated.

Record for Year In Lumber Orders

By the Associated Press

Washington

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association said the lumber industry booked more orders during the week ended March 27 than in any previous week this year.

Production, the association said, was about equal to the preceding week which set the 1937 record.

During the week ended March 27, 1937, 553 mills produced 237,408,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined, shipped 249,042,000 feet; booked orders of 259,979,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were mills, 575; production, 238,753,000 feet; shipments, 245,826,000 feet; new orders, 251,491,000 feet.

20th Century Fund Urges Wider Base For Tax on Income

NEW YORK (AP)—The Twentieth Century Fund's committee on taxation have recommended after completion of a two-year survey that sales taxes and similar "hidden" taxes be repealed and a greater portion of governmental revenues be raised through personal income taxes.

Only income taxes, the committee said, can make large numbers of taxpayers directly aware of changes in the general level of Federal and state expenditures since "each taxpayer is compelled by those taxes to figure out his own liability to meet them."

It was suggested that personal exemptions for single persons might be lowered from $1000 to $500 and for married couples from $2500 to $1000, but that the tax burden of persons with low incomes should not be increased. This could be avoided, the report stated, by compensatory reductions in other taxes that now fall heavily on persons with low incomes, "such as tariff duties, possibly social security payroll taxes, indirect internal taxes, and, in the states, sales taxes and property taxes levied for state purposes."

The change in tax methods was proposed "to make every one in the United States conscious of the fact that if he wants government services, he has to pay for them; in general, to make the consciousness of taxation increase as government expenditures increase."

The committee said the present federal income tax rates for the middle and higher brackets should not be increased because "even at the present levels, the rates give a great incentive for outright evasion and for avoidance."

The survey was conducted by a research staff under the direction of Prof. Carl Shoup of Columbia University and was made public by Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and chairman of the Twentieth Century Fund's taxation committee.

Other members of the committee are Francis Biddle, lawyer; Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufactury Company; Robert M. Haig, professor of political economy at Columbia University; Peter Molyneaux, editor of the Texas Weekly; Eustace Seligman, lawyer and director of Midland Marine Trust Company and Allied Stores Corporation. Prof. Roswell F. Magill also was a member until his recent appointment as Under-Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Increased Freight Rates in U. S. Are Approved by ICC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved advances in freight rates calculated to yield the nation's railroads an estimated $500,000 a year of additional revenues. The new rates are a small part of those with which the carriers hope to offset the loss of about $100,000,000 a year due to expiration of the emergency surcharges.

The improved rates, although relatively unimportant from the income standpoint, attracted considerable attention as possible indicators of the commission's attitude toward the remaining tariffs pending before it. The entire group of rate schedules now before the suspension board of the I. C. C. involve an estimated $10,000,000 a year of additional revenue.

A larger group of proposed rate increases that were not acted upon today are scheduled to become effective on April 20, and the number of such suggested rate changes is being constantly enlarged by the railroads so as to expedite their consideration under the shortened procedure.

Cities Offered Guidebook on How To Modernize Financial Procedure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 3—Cities awakening to the need for better accounting systems were supplied recently with a small handbook that tells them just what to do to modernize their financial procedure.

To the finance officers of every city of more than 5000 inhabitants in the United States and Canada, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association mailed its new handbook on this subject during March. It sent copies of the manual also to mayors of all cities in the two countries of 25,000 population or over, to all city managers, to state municipal leagues, to state accountants' societies, and to municipal committees of national organizations like the Investment Bankers' Association.

Through this wide distribution of its publication, the association hopes to get results. If enough people receive this guide to better financial administration of cities, someone in every city should get interested in it and demand that it be used, said Carl H. Chatters, executive director of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association.

Cities have greatly improved their financial procedures in the last five years, Mr. Chatters said, but few cities, he added, have gone as far as they should. In this booklet, tested practices are summarized and offered as a "check list" so that each city may find out to what extent it has brought its system into conformity with the best practices of the day.

Adoption of the improved accounting system means a better managed city, Mr. Chatters pointed out. A sound accounting system, he said, is a necessary tool of management. It provides the factual basis indispensable to the intelligent handling of municipal affairs.

The brief compendium of "standard practice" now being distributed outlines the best practices in budgeting, lists the approved methods of budgetary control, presents the fundamentals of an accounting system, and shows how adequate control is to be set up over revenues and expenditures.

Abitibi Profits More Than Doubled in 1936

TORONTO (CP) — Net income after all regular charges reported by Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Ltd., from 1936 operations more than doubled the 1935 profit, the annual statement issued by the liquidator, G. T. Clarkson, shows. Sales of newsprint and pulp amounted to $14,662,752, an increase of nearly 4,000,000 over output for the previous year.

Income was increased by $312,134 from sale of power, bringing total income up to $14,974,886. Operating costs, before providing for depreciation and bond interest, totaled $12,052,486, leaving income from operations at $2,919,178.

Mr. Clarkson, receiver and manager, said it was expected a plan for reorganization of the company's affairs could be put forward in the "near future."

General Telephone Corporation

NEW YORK (AP)—General Telephone Corporation, a holding company, reported consolidated net income for 1936 of $1,299,911, equal after charges, taxes and preferred dividend requirements, to $1.54 a share on 700,650 common shares outstanding. Subsidiaries of the company operate in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, California, Washington, Idaho, Montana, New York and Pennsylvania.

Morris Plan Convention

RICHMOND, Va.—The 1937 national convention of the Morris Plan Bankers' Association will be held Sept. 13, 14 and 15 at Colorado Springs, Colo., it was announced here by Joseph E. Birnie, executive secretary of the association. This will be the association's eighteenth annual convention, marking the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Morris Plan.

Work and Wages In Manufacturing Gain in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of February there was a substantial increase in employment, pay rolls and total man hours worked in the manufacturing industry, according to a survey of wages, hours and employment in 25 manufacturing industries by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The number of workers employed in February was 2.0 per cent higher than in January, 1937, 15.8 per cent higher than in February, 1936, and only 1.3 per cent lower than the average number employed in the 25 industries in 1929.

Total pay-roll disbursements in February were 4.2 per cent larger than in January, 1937, 33.2 per cent higher than a year ago, and only 7.9 per cent below the average of 1929. Total man hours exceeded those of January by 2.9 per cent and those of February, 1936, by 25.8 per cent. They were 15.5 below the average for 1929.

Average hourly earnings in February were 64.3 cents as compared with 63.8 cents in January, 1937, a rise of 0.8 per cent. In February of this year hourly earnings averaged 5.8 per cent higher than in February, 1936, and 9.0 per cent higher than in 1929.

Actual weekly earnings were $26.64 in February, as compared with $26.11 in January, a gain of 2.0 per cent. They were 15.1 per cent higher than in February, 1936. Real weekly earnings, or the purchasing power of wages, increased 1.7 per cent from January to February, 1937, and in February were 10.2 per cent higher than a year ago.

The average work week in February, 1937, was 41.4 hours, or 1.0 per cent higher than in January, and 8.7 per cent higher than in February, 1936.

McCrory Stores Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—March sales of McCrory Stores Corp. totaled $3,555,993, compared with $2,892,899 in the like month in 1936, a gain of 22.92 per cent. There were 196 stores operated in March 1937 against 200 a year ago.

Employment, Pay Rolls Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board reported employment in February was 2 per cent above that in January and 15.8 per cent above February, 1936. Pay rolls increased 4.2 per cent and 33.2 per cent, respectively.

Canadian Financing First Three Months Largest in 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—For the first three months of 1937 Canadian provincial and municipal financing amounted to $340,211,637, the largest volume for a similar period in any of the past five years, according to Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. Of the 1937 total, $328,257,950 was issued for refunding purposes and $11,953,687 for new money.

Financing in the month of March this year was also the largest for this month in any of the past five years, amounting to $72,500,445, compared with $57,162,232 in the same month last year. All financing during the month was placed in the Canadian market, and the largest issues were for refunding of Dominion of Canada treasury bills, two for $25,000,000 each.

In the provincial field, the largest borrower was the provincially-owned Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, with an issue of $19,000,000.

Corporate financing for 1937, through March 31, totaled $57,471,300, of which $37,929,500 was for refunding and $19,541,800 for new capital. This compares with $120,771,192 in the same period in 1936.

More Companies Announce Increase in Hourly Pay

ALBANY (AP) — The Delaware & Hudson Railroad announced today that more than 2000 employees in its car and motive power departments will receive flat pay increases of 2 cents an hour beginning tomorrow. Col. J. Taber Loree, vice president and general manager, estimated that the pay increase would add more than $50,000 a year to the company's pay rolls. Officials believe that it is the first salary increase any major railroad has made since the depression beyond the return to workers of the wage cuts put into effect in those years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Penna.—A general wage increase of 10 per cent in the hourly rate of wages of employees of the York Ice Machinery Corporation, York, Penna., is announced to take effect April 4. Approximately 1700 employees will benefit by the increased wage.

The corporation also increased the hourly rate of pay 5 cents an hour in December, 1936.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Sun Oil Company announced a wage increase for employees at its Marcus Hook plants. The increase is reported to be at rate of eight cents an hour affecting 2100 employees. A wage increase at rate of 4½ cents an hour was announced Tuesday by the Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Company.

Pacific Lighting Co. '36 Net $3.88 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Pacific Lighting Corporation reports for 1936 a consolidated net income of $8,932,769, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $3.88 a share on the common stock outstanding at the end of the year. This compares with $9,699,399, or $4.35 a common share, earned in 1935.

During 1936 total operating revenues of the system were $50,559,070 against $49,459,232 in 1935.

In his letter to the stockholders, C. O. Miller, president, pointed out that the company sold to Los Angeles the properties of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation for $46,340,000. He says there will be "a decrease in gross operating revenues of between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 as a result, but this reduction is not indicative of a change in net income."

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTORS
INC.
An Investment Company
Prospectus or name of local dealers upon request
MACKUBIN, LEGG & CO.
Baltimore
NATIONAL DISTRIBUTORS

Business Personals

Information has been received by New York Curb Exchange that the name of National Container Corp. has been changed to Natcon Corp.

Clarence E. Bacon has retired as manager of New York Clearing House Association after 44 years of service with the organization. Edward L. Beck has been named manager.

O. G. Pritchard was elected a director of the Simmons Company at the annual meeting of stockholders to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of H. R. Drummond.

At an organization meeting of Wheeling Steel Corp., A. J. McFarland, who has been first vice-president, was named executive vice-president. L. W. Franzheim, heretofore treasurer, was chosen vice-president and treasurer, and Henry D. Scott was elected a vice-president. Other retiring officers were re-elected. J. J. McElhinney was appointed assistant vice-president.

A. T. Brown, vice-president of Caterpillar Tractor Co., has been elected a director, succeeding H. P. Mee, resigned.

Leo D. Tyrrell, John Strawbridge, Jr., James D. Winsor 3rd, and Robert M. Williams Jr., have been admitted to partnership in the firm of Biddle, Whelen & Co., of Philadelphia, members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Charlton B. Hibbard has been elected a vice-president of Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.

William C. Campbell, well known in shipping and travel circles for the last 30 years, has been appointed passenger traffic manager of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company and The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arthur C. Krapf, Mr. Campbell's assistant who has been in the passenger department of the AGWI lines since 1911, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Campbell as general passenger agent.

Seymour M. Heilbron, Pennsylvania Securities Commissioner, has announced his resignation to enter the private practice of law with Wise, Shepard, Houghton & Hoffman in New York. Mr. Heilbron is chairman of the Eastern group of the National Association of Securities Commissioners and presided at the meeting held in New York March 19.

George H. Rhinehart, senior vice-president in charge of credits, was elevated to the office of president of Trust Company of North America at a meeting of the board of directors, to succeed Felix G. Langer, who tendered his resignation as president and director of the bank. Other changes included the election of Jacob Schapiro as chairman of the board of directors.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Old Colony Railroad Nelson S. Bartlett of the firm of Gray & Wilmerding, bankers and brokers, Boston, was elected a director in place of George P. Gardner, resigned. Joseph Wentworth of Choate, Hall & Stewart, lawyers, Boston, was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. Sohier Welch, who resigned last year. William A. Parker was appointed a member of the reorganization plan committee in place of George P. Gardner.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day 643,050
1937 vol. to date 163,961,286
1936 vol. to date 187,595,043

Market Generally Is Higher Today In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Traders nibbled selectively in today's stock market and bids for leading industrials were raised fractions to a point or more.

In slow dealings steels, oils, motors and specialties were favored. There was some profit selling near the final hour but this was fairly well absorbed. Transfers were around 1,100,000 shares.

Commodity Prices Also Up

Federal loans pushed up briskly in the bond department and corporation issues improved substantially. Commodities were mixed. At Chicago cash corn jumped to $1.40 a bushel for the first time in 17 years and corn futures were up the limit of 4 cents a bushel at one time to new 12-year peaks.

Export copper was lower along with rubber futures. The New York imported bar silver price was lifted 1⅜ cents an ounce to 46⅝ cents, a new top since last November, following an upturn of the metal in London.

Among the best share performers were U. S. Steel, Crucible, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Standard Oil of N. J., Skelly Oil, Shell Union Oil, Chrysler, General Motors, Briggs Mfg., U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Lone Star Cement, Crown Zellerbach, Reliable Stores, International Paper & Power preferred, Foster Wheeler, Container Corp. and Westinghouse.

In a restricted range most of the time were Bethlehem Steel, Goodyear, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, North American, Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Railway, Cerro de Pasco and Montgomery Ward.

Douglas Aircraft fell back following news one of its transport planes was missing. Anaconda and Kennecott were inclined to slip.

U. S. Bonds Rise

U. S. Government issues led the way in a brisk upturn in the bond market today, following overnight announcement of the Federal Reserve Board's new open market policy.

In both Treasury and guaranteed groups prices had risen by midday from 6-32 to more than a full point. These gains on top of the recoveries Saturday lifted the market sharply above Friday's lows.

Many low yield corporate loans moved ahead with the Federals.

Convertible liens and others of speculative rating got a lift not only from the rise in the high grades,, but from an improved stock market as well.

Gains of a point or more were recorded by loans of Erie, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific, Pure Oil, Studebaker and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

Fractionally higher were American Telephone 3¼s, Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 5s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, New York Central 5s and Pennsylvania general 4½s.

Italian issues led an uneven advance in the foreign division.

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—The curb market ruled generally higher in late trading today.

Industrial specialties received considerable attention, and for Apex Electric, Brown Company preferred and McWilliams Dredging, advances ranged from 1 to around 6 points.

Gulf and Creole were buoyant leaders of oils.

Trading on London Market Is Firmer

LONDON—The new-account period in the stock market opened firmer, sentiment being assisted by improved week-end advices from Wall Street and better labor news from United States Trading, however, remained restricted owing to the near approach of the budget.

British funds were supported, quotations showing a general advance of 1-16d. to 3-16d, the War Loan 3½s. being quoted at £102 13-16. German and French bonds were steady and domestic rails easier on threatened coal stoppage.

Oil securities were more active and firmer, Royal Dutch selling at £47 and Mexican Eagle at 23s. 1½d. Rubber issues were firmer with the commodity price steady at 13⅛d.

Feature of the mining division was recovery in Kaffirs, especially the non-producing shares, with the market taking a more reassuring view toward the labor situation. Copper issues were dull.

International issues were mostly above Wall Street parity levels. Chrysler was quoted at $125¼, Shell Union Oil at $33¼, General Motors at $63¾ and United States Steel at $121¼.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.90⅛	$4.89⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.90⅜	4.89⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0461	.0460	§
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2282	.2280	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4022½	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	§
Sweden—krona	.2527	.2527	.4537
Norway—krone	.2463	.2462	.4537
Denmark—krone	.3188	.2188	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0216½	.0216½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso‡	.3040	.3025	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0625	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5600‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2857	.2854	.8440
India—rupee	.3705	.3698	.4190
Java—florin	.5509	.5505	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3075	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2990	*
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.5756	.5756	.9513
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00 2½	1.00 1½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Parity changed; new value not yet determined. § Paper peso.

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Over-the-Counter Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Am Screw $.80 (a)	48	51
Amer Mfg $3 (b)	43	46
Am Wringr $.25 (b)	10½	12½
Amoskeag Co $1.50	45	..
Amoskg Co pf $4.50	84½	..
Appleton Co	50	54
Appl'ton Mf $7 pf (m)	98	102
Arlington Mills $3	48½	51½
Bates Mfg	19	24
Bay St Fish $2 (b)	35	40
Bend In L $3.50 pf	51½	54½
Berkshire Fine Sp	17¾	19¾
Berk Fin Sp vtc pf	100	106
Bird & Son $1 (a)	32½	34½
Boott Mills $4	58	63
Bord Cit M $.50 (f)	26	31
Bost Rail Hld $4 pf	50	..
Boston Wharf $2	32	36
Bost W Hos $2 (b)	38	41
Bost W Hose $6 pf	114	..
Bourne Mills $.50	100	..
Brookside Mills	13	18
Cabot Mfg $6	82	..
Chapinn V $.50 (b)	46½	49½
Charltn Mls $1 (b)	43	48
Cllyr I W $1.15 (b)	22½	24½
Col Brdcstg A$2 (a)	57½	60½
Conti Mills $3 (b)	53	58
Cotton Mfg pf	71	74
Dennison deb $8	125	135
Dennison Mf pf	30	34
Draper $2.40 (a)	84	88
Dwight Mfg $1 (b)	18½	20½
Edwards Mf $5 (b)	61	..
Farr Alpaca	20	22
First N S $1 1 pf	112	115
Fuller Brsh A $.50	10	14
Gair, Robert	14¾	16¾
Gair, Robt pf $3	40	43
Goodall Wrs$4 (b)	126	131
Gordn Pew Fish $4	59	62
Graton & Knight	11¼	12¾
Graton & Kgt $7 pf	70	74
Grt No Papr $1 (a)	45	48
GrnfldT&Dwpf (g)	76	79
Hey'd Wakefield	46	50
Hygrad Syl $1¼ (f)	49	52
Hy-Sylvnia $6½ pf	111	115
Indn Motocycle	3	4
Int Button $1.50	20	24
Int Paper Pwr pf	20	24
Int Shoe $3	30	34
Int Yarn $.50	5	7
Jones & Lamson	10	12
Kendall Mills $3	40	43
Kidder Peab $1.50	15	18
Kidder Peab $3 pf	40	45
Lamson Corp $1.50	20	23
Lamson Store Sv	3	5
Lawrence Port Cem	30	34
Lawrence Rlty	3	5
Lincoln Stre $1 (a)	29	32
Lindlw M A $2 (f)	153	156
Merrimac Hat new	27	31
Merrimack Mfg	16	20
Merrimack Mf pf	45½	50½
Nashawena Mills	12¾	14¾
Nashua Mfg	24	26
Nashua Mfg pf	78	82
Natl Casket $3	50	53
Natl Casket $7 pf	110	..
Naumbg Stm $1 (f)	63	67
Newmarket Mfg $6	63	66
Nichlsn Fl $1.20(a)	36¾	39¾
Nonquitt M$2½(b)	30	34
Norw'gc Pharm$2	32	36
Norw&WRR $8pf	120	..
Packge Mach $2(a)	45	..
Plym Cord $5 (a)	123	128
Prov&W R $10	125	..
Qui M C S & W	12½	..
Q MC&SwPd$3 (m)	57	..
Quissett Mill $1 (f)	35	40
Regal Sh pf $7 (b)	58	63
SacoLowell	11½	13
SacoLowell 1st pf	125	..
Seco-Lowell Dr pf	60	65
Sagamore Mfg $6	65	70
Sanford Mills 04	66½	69½
ScovillMfg $.50 (f)	51¼	54¼
Simnds &St$1 $12	195	..
Syiv Inds $1.40 (a)	38¾	41¾
TricoProd $2½ (a)	41	44
Un Carr Fcv pf $1	34	37
UnitElastic $.60	10½	12½
Un Merch&Mf$.50	20	22
U S Envelope $5	90	..
U S Envelope $7pf	134	..
ValleyMld&I $2(b)	40	43
Waltham Mf $1.60(a)	30¼	32½
Waltham Watch	20	23
Waltham W $6 pf	59	64
Wamsutta Mills	18½	20½
W PointMf($6(a)	122	127
West'nCart $6 pf	101	105
Whitmn Wm $7 pf	99½	..

(a) Exclusive of extras. (b) Paid in 1936. (f) Paid this year. (g) Paid $7.61 in 1936. (m) Also paying accumulations.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bankers Trust	78¾	80¾
Brooklyn Trust	147	150
Cent Hanover	139	142
Chase National	58½	60½
Chemical Bk & Tr	72	74
City	53½	55½
Commercial	208	213
Continental	19¾	21¾
Corn Exchange	67½	69½
Empire Trust	31¾	33¾
First National	2500	2530
Guaranty Trust	375	379
Irving Trust	17½	19½
Manhattan	36	38
Manufacturers	58¾	60¾
New York Trust	145½	148½
Public National	51¾	53¾
Title Guar & Tr	15¾	17¾
Boston Bank Stocks		
	Bid	Asked
Bost Saf Dp & Tr*	285	..
First National	58½	59½
Merchants	460	..
National Rockland	78	83
National Shawmut	32½	34½
New Eng Trust*	400	..
Pilgrim Trust	165	..
Second National	170	..
State St Trust*	330	..

Insurance Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Cas	103	107
Aetna Ins	47¾	49¾
Aetna Life	31	33
Am Equit	42	..
Am Ins Newark	12¾	14¼
Am Reins	44	46
Am Reserve	30½	32½
Am Surety	57¾	59¾
Automobile	31¾	33¾
Conn Gen Lif	38	39½
Contin Cas	29½	31½
Fid & Dep	134	137½
Firemens Nwk	12½	14
Gen Reinsur	47	49
Globe & Rut	68	71
Great Amer	26½	28
Hanover	35¼	37¼
Hartford Fire	68	70
Home Ins	37¾	39¾
Homestead	18¾	20¼
Maryland Cas	6½	7
Mass Bond	60¾	63¾
Natl Fire	62¾	64¾
Natl Liberty	9½	11
N Hampshire	43¾	44¾
Nor River	28½	28
Phoenix	91	94
Springfield	123½	126½
Sun Life	725	775
Travelers	471	481
U S Fire	53	55

(‡) Odd lot carries actual sales; (*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	50½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	52	52	52	Apr 3
80¼	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	78	78	78	B — ¼
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	9	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
28⅞	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	27	27	27	
36	31½	Addressog (1)	3	32¾	32½	32¾	+1¼
4¾	3	Advance Rume	10	3⅛	?	3	
80¼	70¾	Air Reduc (1a)	11	70¾	70½	70½	—1
5¼	3⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	13⅞	Alaska Jun (.60a)	17	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	24	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
58¼	43	Alleg pf xw	1	52	52	52	
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	54	53⅞	54	+ ½
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	54¼	54	54¼	Apr 1
52⅛	41½	Alleg pr pf	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	10	42	41½	42	+ ¼
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	243	243	243	+ ½
33⅛	25½	Allied Mills (½g)	2	26¼	25½	26½	Apr 3
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	19	18⅞	18½	18½	+ ⅜
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	2	81⅜	81	81	—1
83½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	12	67¼	66¼	66¾	+ ¾
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	31½	31½	31½	— ½
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	9	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	5	48	47	47	Mar31
114⅞	101	Amerada (2)	4	107	107	107	+ ¾
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	2	95	94	94	—1
41⅜	28½	Am Bank Note (¾g)	4	29	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
80¾	61⅞	Am Brake Shoe (2)	10	62¾	62½	62½	
121	105¾	Am Can (4a)	4	108⅞	108¾	108⅞	+ ⅞
174	153¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	155½	155½	155½	— ½
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
104½	92⅝	Am Car & F pf	5	98½	96½	98½	+2
90¾	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	4	81	81	81	—1¼
134⅞	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	2	124	124	'23	Mar29
105¼	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100½	100	100	Apr 2
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	5	20	19¾	20	Apr 3
30¾	26⅞	Am Coml Alco	13	30⅜	29⅝	29⅞	
33½	28	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	6	29	28⅝	29	+ ½
17	13	Am Europ	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	7	11	10⅞	11	
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	2	48¼	48¼	48¼	Apr 2
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	4	58½	58½	58½	+2½
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	30¼	30	30	+ ½
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	5	20⅜	20	20	
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	13	10½	10	10¼	+ ⅛
55¾	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	5	51	49⅜	50¼	Apr 2
52⅜	46½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	48¼	47½	48¼	+ ¾
4¾	2½	Am Ice	6	4⅛	4	4	
27⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (½g)	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
58⅞	43	Am Loco	9	51	50½	50½	—1½
125	114	Am Loco pf	1	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
29⅛	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	
13⅝	11	Am M & Met (.30g)	1	11	11	11	
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	15	62	60½	61⅜	+ ⅜
139½	132½	Am Met 6½ pf (6)	1	122½	122½	122½	Mar23
16¼	11½	Am Pow & Lt	30	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
87⅛	66	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	5	69½	69	69½	+1
72½	55½	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	6	59½	58¼	59½	+2
29½	24¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	47	25	24⅜	25	+ ½
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	52	40½	39⅞	39⅞	— ¼
36	31	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅜
29	23¼	Am Seating	5	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	71	93¾	92½	93	+ ⅛
154	143	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145½	145	145	Apr 3
107	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Apr 2
67½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	2	61	60⅜	60¾	Mar31
73¼	57½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	7	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¾
26½	21½	Am Stores (2)	5	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
56⅞	47⅝	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	50½	50½	50½	+1½
143¾	110	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	133	133	133	Apr 2
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	4	22¾	22	22	Apr 2
187	168½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	172	171¼	172	+ ½
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	6	82½	81⅞	82	
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	10	84	83	83½	— ½
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	135	135	135	Apr 3
20⅛	16¼	Am Type Fdrs	5	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
29½	22⅜	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	16	23½	22½	22½	— ⅜
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	97½	97½	97½	Apr 2
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	6	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	4	71¾	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
1¾	⅞	Am Wtg P	18	1	⅞	⅞	
9¾	4½	Am Wtg P pf	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	38	16½	16	16¼	— ¼
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Mar 5
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	2	65	65	65	+3
69½	52⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	143	62⅜	60⅝	61⅜	— ⅜
97	83	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	84	84	84	—1
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	2	21⅜	21¼	21⅝	
37½	29	Andes Cop	5	31	31	31	Apr 2
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8	8	8	Apr 1
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅜
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108⅜	109⅝	109⅝	Apr 2
13¾	⅞	Arm Ill (.15g)	42	12	11¾	11¾	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	9	96½	96½	96½	
176	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Mar27
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½g)	5	64¾	64	64¼	+ ¼
16¾	14	Arnold Const (⅝g)	2	14	14	14	
17⅜	13	Artloom	3	14	14	14	Mar30
24¾	19⅛	Asso Dry Gds	1	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
101	98	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	98	98	98	
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf (1¾k)	3	120	120	120	Mar27
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	1	51	51	51	Mar31
106	99	Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	99	99	99	
87⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	14	82	79¾	79¾	—2
104	100¼	Atchison pf (5)	1	102	102	102	+ ½
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	8	49	48½	48¾	— ⅛
29	24	Atl G&W I (‡)	10	25	25	25	+ ⅛
44	37	Atl G & W I pf (3e)	1	37½	37¼	37¼	Apr 2
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	22	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	*1	112	112	112	Apr 2
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	19	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Apr 3
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	81	81	81	
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	5	15½	15½	15½	Mar29
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	14	31¼	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	68	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	9	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
9½	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	2	110	110	110	
120	88½	Bida Loc pf asd	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Mar31
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	50	38	37⅜	37¾	+ ⅛
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	10	43¼	42	42	— ¼
45	41	Bang &Ar (2½)	1	43	43	43	+1
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co	8	40	39	39½	— ¼
32	25¾	Barker Bros	3	29	28⅜	29	Apr 3
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	65	33⅞	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
20¼	16⅛	Bayuk Cigar (18¾g)	3	17⅜	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
28¾	24⅞	Beatrice Cr (1g)	7	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	Apr 2
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Mar29
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Mar30
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	2	86¼	86⅛	86⅛	Mar18
30½	24½	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	13	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (45g)	8	22	21⅞	21⅞	
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	Apr 3
105½	73	Beth Stl	58	97⅝	96¼	97	+ ½
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	3	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
129½	120¼	Beth Stl pf (7)	5	124	123	123	Apr 2
69¾	53	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	53	53	53	
38	30	Blk &Decker (½g)	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	14	28⅛	27	27	— ½
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	15	40⅞	40	40¼	— ¼
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	4	43¾	43	43¼	— ¼
28	26⅛	Borden (1.60)	23	26½	26⅛	26⅜	+ ¼
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	15	82	80½	81	+1
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	6	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ½
4½	3⅜	Botany C M A	6	3⅞	3½	3½	Apr 1
23¼	16¾	Bdgeport Brass (.60)	21	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	13	48⅜	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	46	46	46	Apr 3
47	41¼	Bristol-My (2.40)	3	42	42	42	+ ⅜
8	5½	Bklyn & Qu T	11	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
38½	25⅜	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	7	25½	25½	25½	
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	5	41⅜	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅜
102¼	97	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	*1	97	97	97	£ adv
52⅜	38⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	4	39	38⅞	39	+ ½
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	46	45⅞	46	Apr 3
24⅝	20⅞	Brunswick Bal	6	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ¼
25¼	19½	Bucyrus-Erie	21	20	19½	19⅝	— ¼
14⅜	11½	Budd Mfg	18	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	2	89¾	88¼	89¾	Mar31
13	9½	Budd Wheel	12	10	10	10	+ ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¾g)	2	41	40¾	41	+ ¼
65¼	51	Bulova Watch 4a	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	
35⅝	30⅝	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	5	31	31	31	
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr 2
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Mar31
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	3	16½	16½	16½	Apr 3
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
33¾	27	Byers Co	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ½
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (⅛g)	4	31⅞	31⅜	31½	
48¼	39¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	8	39¼	39¼	39¼	Apr 2
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	*	50¾	50½	50½	— ¼
6¾	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	26	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	15	Calumet & Hec (⅛g)	25	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
37⅜	30¾	Campbell Wy (1)	4	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	12	34½	33¼	33¼	+1
17⅛	11⅞	Canad Pac	24	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
61⅜	53½	Cann Mills (½g)	3	53	52¾	53	Apr 1
18½	15	Cap Adm A	4	17	16¾	16¾	Apr 2
8⅞	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	24	8¼	7

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. and Corporate Bonds Higher—Curb Stocks Show Gains

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Delaware Road Operating Ratio Is Best in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Operating ratio of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad last year was the best in any recent year, having been reduced to 81.34 per cent, from 89.83 per cent in 1935, the company's 1936 report discloses.

L. F. Loree, president, says in remarks accompanying the statement, that net operating income for the year of $3,132,604, an increase of 135.8 per cent over that reported for 1935, was actually an increase of 184.1 per cent over 1935 net operating income, when a credit to 1935 operating expenses from taxes accrued under the 1934 Railroad Retirement Act, which was declared unconstitutional, was eliminated from the 1935 showing.

Freight Revenues Up

Freight revenues last year were $23,138,401, or 11.4 per cent over 1935, while passenger revenues totaled $1,-158,453, or 8.3 per cent over the like 1935 figure.

Freight revenues derived from the so-called emergency surcharge freight rates, which expired at the end of the year, amounted to $1,-001,876 in 1936, according to the report. Petitions pending before ICC for increased rates, if granted, would restore approximately half of that revenue, it is stated.

Net income of the subsidiary for the year was $335,040, including depletion and depreciation charges, compared with a net deficit of $666,221 in 1935.

For the first time, the report includes a complete list of securities held in the investment portfolio of the Delaware & Hudson Co., parent holding company. Comparison between holdings at the end of 1936 and end or 1935 (the latter as shown in the report to SEC for that year) shows, among other changes, that bonds having a face value of $2,-912,200 were sold during the year, and bonds of a face value of $1,-927,000 were purchased during the year.

Steel Stock Bought

The only important stock purchases during the year were purchases of 1400 shares of Bethlehem Steel 5 per cent preferred, and 6412 shares of Middle West Corp.

Of the 70,400 shares of Rock Island common held at the end of 1935, 11,800 shares were sold during the year, and at the year-end the company had disposed of 18,500 of the 495,000 shares of New York Central stock it held at end of 1935. It also sold, among other transactions, 3000 of the 5000 shares of Carolina Clinchfield common previously reported, and 2000 shares of General Motors cumulative $5 preferred.

Report of Delaware & Hudson Co. and its principal subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 31, 1936, shows consolidated net income of $158,767 after federal income taxes, $198,762 surtax on undistributed profits, interest, rentals, depreciation, depletion, etc. This is equal to 31 cents a share on 514,258 shares of capital stock, and compares with net loss of $3,062,876 in 1935.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	19.60	20.85
Affiliated P Inc	11.16	12.14
Amerex Hold	29.875	31.625
Am Business Shrs	1.27	1.40
Am Gen Equip Inc	1.16	1.29
Am Ins Stocks	5.25	6.00
British Type Inv	.65	.85
Broad St Inv	36.42	38.05
Bullock Fund	23.125	24.875
Can Inv Fund	4.80	5.20
Century Shrs Tr	26.92	28.95
Chain St Inv Corp	2.50	3.00
Chain St Investors	28.36	30.17
Dividend Shrs	2.09	2.24
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	23.18	25.15
Eaton & Howard Fd F	16.80	18.23
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.75	42.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	28.70	30.91
Fund Investors Inc	24.92	26.32
Gen Investors Tr	7.15	7.78
Incorp Investors	26.42	...
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	47.75	47.75
Maryland Fund	10.24	11.21
Mass Investors Tr	29.43	31.23
Mutual Invest	17.26	18.87
Nation Wide Voting	2.17	2.33
New England Fund	47.25	47.25
Northern Secur	70.00	78.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.25	17.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.96	1.07
Quarterly Income Sh	18.71	20.50
Railway & Light Sec	24.00	26.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.50	...
Repub Invest Fund	4.75	5.25
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	11.50	13.50
Spencer Trask Fund	22.07	22.75
Stend Util Inc	.97	1.05
State Street Invest	120.00	123.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.98	1.08
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.57	1.74
US El Lt & P Voting	1.03	1.11
Wellington Fund	20.65	22.63
World Investment Tr	11.61	12.56
Fixed		
Assoc Stand Oil	7.75	8.625
Corp Tr A A mod	3.75	...
Corp Tr Acc Mod	3.75	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	6.62	...
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	2.71	...
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.55	...
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	3.04	...
Diversified Tr C	5.25	...
Diversified Tr D	7.50	8.30
Fund Tr Shrs A	6.44	7.13
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	58.875	63.125
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.81	...
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.61	...
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.54	...
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.34	...
Nation Wide Sec	4.75	4.85
Repres Tr Shrs	14.40	14.90
Super of Am Tr AA	2.81	...
Super of Am Tr BB	2.81	...
Super of Am Tr C	8.14	...
Super of Am Tr D	8.14	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	18.00	18.50
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.84	2.94
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	11.125	12.125
First Boston Corp	36.50	38.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton&Pom	4.875	5.875

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq value price Bonds		Liq. Sales value price Common Stocks
B-1	36.68	40.00	K-2 27.36 29.93
B-2	34.66	37.84	S-1 41.12 44.89
B-3	22.81	24.99	S-2 29.87 32.68
B-4	16.14	17.80	S-3 25.91 28.42
Preferred Stocks			S-4 14.40 15.95
K-1	26.66	29.08	

Water Bonds

Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.

	Rate	Mt'l	Bid	Asked
Alabama Wat Ser	5	1957	99¼	101¼
Amer W W & E	5	1975	96	98½
Birmingham Water	5½	1954	102¾	104¼
Calif Water Ser	4	1961	99	101
Cons Wat of Utica	4½	1958	93	96
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	95	98
Davenport Water	5	1961	105	...
East St L Water	5	1942	101¼	102¾
East St L Water*	5	1960	103	...
Greenwich W Gt	5	1952	100½	102
Monm'th Con Wat	5	1956	93½	96
New Rochelle Wat	5	1951	...	87
New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	84	87½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	95	97
Ohio Water Ser	5	1958	97½	100
So Pitts Wat	5	1955	102½	...
Ser Spr W W Ser*	5	1967	98	99½
South Bay Cons	5	1950	72	75
Terre Haute	5	1956	101	...
Terre Haute	6	1949	103	...
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	100	102
Westmoreland Wat	5	1952	101½	...
West Va Water	4	1961	98	99½
Western N Y Wat	5	1951	97½	100
Western N Y Wat	5½	1950	100¾	102
Wichita Water	6	1949	103½	...

*Series A. †Series B.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 4¼s '47-52	114	113.28	113.28
46 3¼s '43-45	104.25	104.18	104.16
74 4s '44-54	110.2	109.22	109.25
19 3⅜s '40-43 June	105.5	105.5	105.5
16 3⅜s '43-47	105.5	105.4	105.4
10 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	105.8	105.8	105.8
7 3⅜s '41-43 Mch reg	105.8	105.8	105.8
20 3¼s '41	105.16	105.14	105.16
81 3¼s '44-46	104.30	104.20	104.20
41 3¼s '46-49	103.16	103.10	103.16
1 3¼s '49-52	104.8	104.8	104.8
1 3s '46-48	103	102.24	102.24
176 3s '51-55	102.16	102.2	102.6
437 2⅞s '55-60	100.20	100.4	100.12
5 2⅞s '55-60	100.14	100.1	100.1
8 2¾s '45-47	101.16	101.12	101.16
1055 2¼s '48-51	100.22	100	100.8
482 2¼s '51-54	99.28	99.9	99.20
433 2¼s '56-59	99.14	99.6	99.12
907 2½s '49-53	98.	97.22	97.31

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '42-47	100.10	100.10	100.1
3 3s '47	102	101.22	102
174 3s '49	101.24	101.9	101.12

Home Owners' Loan

147 3s A'52	101.14	100.26	101.2
542 2¾s '49	100.20	99.30	100
175 2¼s '42-44	100	99.18	99.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany 5s '44	97	96	96⅞
4 Alleghany 5s '49	90	89½	89⅝
3 Alleghany 5s '50	86	86	86
20 Alleghany 5s '50 st	65	64¼	64¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98½	98	98
9 Am&For Pg 5s 2030	77¾	77¼	77¼
7 Am Ice 5s '53	93¼	92½	92½
10 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106	106	106
1 Am Int 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112½	112½
59 Am T&T 3¾s '66	107¾	106¾	106¾
1 Am T&T cv 4½c '39	106¼	106¼	106¼
65 Am T&T 3¼s '61	98⅜	97⅞	97⅞
4 Am WW&E 6s 75	109	108¾	109
6 Am Wri Pap 6s 57	77½	77½	77½
21 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105	104⅝	104⅝
2 Arm Del 4s 57	97	97	97
22 Arm Del 4s 55	96¾	96¾	96½
3 Arm 4½s 39	103	103	103
41 AT&SF 4s 95	110	109½	109½
9 A C Line 1st 4s '52	100⅜	100½	100½
1 ACL clt 4s '52	9½	93½	93½
16 A C Line 4½s '64	91¼	90¾	90¾
2 Bald Loco 5s '40 Asd	105½	105½	105½
6 B&O rfg 6s '95	104	104	104
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	110¼	110¼	100¼
12 B&O 5s '95	90⅜	90¼	90⅜
30 B & O 5s '96 F	88½	88⅜	88⅜
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	88¾	88½	88½
30 B & O cv 4½s '60	80	79½	79½
8 B&B 4s '48	106½	106¼	106¼
2 B&OPLE&WV41	102½	102½	102½
2 B&O 4s T C '59	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
437 2⅞s '55-60	116¾	116½	116½
20 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	112	121⅞	122
43 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102½	101¾	102
8 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94¾	94¼	94⅜
9 Bost & Me 5s '67	84¾	84⅜	84¾
16 Bost & Me 4½s '67	84¾	84⅜	84¾
16 Bost & Me 5s '55	86	85½	85½
1 BotConMills 6½s '34	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
15 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	99¼	99	99
14 Bkly Man TR 4½s '66	99¼	99¼	99¾
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '60	103¼	102¾	103⅛
10 Buf R&P 4½s '57	86¾	86½	86¾
2 Bush Term 5s '55	70	70	70
1 Bush Term 4s '52	85½	85½	85½
65 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	65	64½	65
4 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	31	30⅝	31⅛
1 Can Sou 5s '62	115½	115½	115½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Can Nat 5s '69 July	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115¼	115¼	115¼
2 Can Pac 5s '44	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Can Pac 5s '54	108⅝	108	108
9 Can Pac 4½s '46	103½	103½	103½
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	102	102	102
38 Can Pac as perp	93¼	92¾	93
2 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	105	105	105
11 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	21¼	20½	21
1 Con of Ga cn 5s '45	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	102	102	102
32 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101	100½	101
25 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	102	101⅞	102
13 Cen Pac 5s '60	100	99⅝	100
16 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108¼	108	108
1 C R R & B of Ga 5s '37	91	91	91
4 Cen R R N J 5s '87	68	68	68
9 Cen Steel 8s '41	124	124	124
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	86	86	86
5 Champ P & P 4½s '50	106½	106½	106½
69 Chesap Corp 5s '47	140	139	139
61 Ches Corp 5s '44	123¼	122¼	122¼
15 C & O 3½s '96 D	96	96	96
7 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	96	96	96
2 C B & Q gen 4s '58	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 C B & Q 3½s III '49	105¾	105½	105¾
24 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	39⅝	39	39½
5 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	101	101	101
8 Chi Gt West 4s '59	47¼	47	47
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	36½	36½	36½
1 C M & S P 4½s '89 E	65	65	65
5 C M & S P gen 4s '89	60¼	60¼	60½
20 C M S P & Pac 5s '75	31½	30¾	31¼
66 C M S P & P a) 5s 2000	11¾	11⅜	11¾
2 Chi N W rfg 5s 2037	32¼	32	32¼
5 Chi & N W 4¾s '87	45¼	45¼	45¼
5 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	46¼	46¼	46¼
33 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	21	20⅝	20¾
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	30⅝	30½	30½
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
23 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	22	22	22
4 CRI & P 4½s 52 A ct	20	19⅞	20
44 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	14	13½	14
15 CRI & P 4s '88	38½	38	38
12 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	37¼	37	37
20 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	23	23	23
6 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	20½	20¼	20¼
6 C T H & SE inc 5s 60	81½	81½	81½
9 Chi Un Sta 3¾s 63	104	104¾	103⅞
6 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	100½	100½	100½
6 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	101½	101¼	101½
1 Childs Co 5s 43	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Chi Gas cf 3¼s 66	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	102	102	102
1 CCC & StL 5s 63D	103	103	103
15 CCC&StL 4½s 77	93⅜	93¼	93⅜
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾ 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅝
4 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	105⅞	105¾	105¾
26 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	102	101¾	101¾
3 Col F & I 5s 43	107	107	107
3 Col & So 4½s 80	69¼	69	69
1 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
9 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	102¾	102½	102¾
20 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101½	101	101
5 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	95⅞	95¼	95⅜
1 Comml Inv Tr 3½s 51	101	101	101
19 Con Coal Del 5s 60	68½	67½	68½
15 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	103⅞	104
5 Con Edis 3½s 56	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
65 Con Oil 3½s 51	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
10 Consum Pow 3½s 70	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
20 Container 5s 43	102¼	102	102
6 Crane Co 3½s 51	98	97½	98
15 Crown Cork 4s 50	105	105	105
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
34 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	91	90½	90⅞
4 D G & E 5s 51	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	18	17½	17½
2 D & R G West 5s 78	27	27	27
1 D Moin & Pt D4s35ct	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Det Ed 4½s 61	112¼	112¼	112¼
5 Det Ed 4s 65	107	106⅞	107
3 Det Ed 3½s 66	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	103½	103¼	103¼
2 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
2 El Paso NatGas4½s51	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Erie rfg 5s 67	83½	82½	82⅞
29 Erie rfg 5s 75	82¾	82½	82¼
3 Erie gen lien 4s 96	83½	83½	83½
1 Erie & Jer 6s 55	116	116	116
41 Fairbnks Morse 4s'56	102¼	101¾	102
1 Fed Lt&T 5s'42	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 Fla E Cst 5s'74	17	17	17
1 Fond&G 4s 52 fld	91½	91½	91½
17 Gen Mot Acpt 3s'46	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
12 Gen Mot Accpt 3¼s'51	100	100	100
1 Gen Sti Cast 5½s'49	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
8 Goodrich 4½s 56	98¼	98¼	98¼
14 Goodrich 4½s 57	106	106¼	106¼
32 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104½	104	104¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	102	102	102
7 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	129	129	129
8 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	108	107½	107½
3 Gulf & S I 5s'50	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	97½	97½	97½
11 Hirm Walker 4½s'45	105½	105½	105½
2 Hock V 4½s'99	115¾	115¾	115¾
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	91¼	91	91
3 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
108 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	50½	48¼	50
1 Hud&Man rfg 4s'57	78	78	78
2 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	32	32	32
29 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	102¾	102¼	102½
14 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	77	77	77
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	89	89	89
9 Ill Cen 4s'53	82½	82¼	82⅜
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	87	86½	86½
12 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	82	81½	81½
4 Ill Steel 4½s 40	107	106¾	106¾
20 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	102½	101¾	101¾
1 Interb R Tr 5s 32	84½	84	84
1 Interb R Tr 7s32 ct	82¼	82¼	82¼
54 Interb RT rfg 5s66	91	89	89
4 Interb RTrfg5s66 ct	89½	88¾	88¾
1 Interlake Iron 5s 51	102 6-32	102	6-32
1 Int Ry Cn Ag 6s 52	14¾	14¾	14¾
7 Int Gt Nor 1st6s52	37½	37	37
2 Int Hydro El 6s44	81	81	81
11 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	89½	88½	89½
12 Int Paper 6s 55	99	98¾	99
23 Int Paper 5s 47	102	101¾	101½
1 Int Rys C A 6½s47	95½	95¼	95¼
2 Int Rys C Am 6s 41	102¼	102¼	102¼
13 Int T&T cv 4½s 39	82½	82	82⅜
2 Int T&T 4½s 52	68	67½	68
34 Int T&T 5s 55	71¾	71½	71½
42 Jones & L Stl 4¼s 61	102	101½	101½
2 K C South 3s 50	88¾	88¾	88¾
3 K C Term 4s 60	106½	106¼	106¼
2 Kans G&E 4½s 80	103½	103½	103½
2 Ky Ind T 4½s 61	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61	60½	60½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	60	60	60
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	91	91	91
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	100	100	100
1 Leh Val Coal 5s,'54	66	66	66
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	71	71	71
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	64½	64½	64½
13 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	104½	104½	104½
1 Liggett & Myl 7s '44	129½	129½	129⅝
1 Liggett & M 3½s '51	120	120	120
13 Loew's 3½s '46	97¾	97⅝	97¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	96	96	96
1 Lou Jeff Bdge 4s '45	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	107	107	107
3 Lou & N 4½s 2003	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	99½	99	99½
3 Maine Cen 4s '45	101	100¾	100¾
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	82¼	81½	81½
2 McCrory Strs 5s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103½	103¼	103½
12 MilElRy¾L 5s '61B	103½	103	103½
20 M&SL cn 5s '34 ct	16½	16	16½
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	31	31	31
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	28	28	28
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	70½	70½	70½
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	88	88	88
6 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	69½	68¾	68¾
7 Mo Pac 5½s 49	16⅞	16¾	16¾
4 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	41	41	41
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	41¼	41⅛	41¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	39½	39½	39½
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	41¼	41¼	41¼
17 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	19½	19⅜	19½
4 Mo Pac 5s 80H	41	41	41
12 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	41¼	41⅛	41⅛
5 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	90¾	90⅜	90¾
5 Monongan Ry 4s 60	106½	106½	106½
6 Mon WPaPubSv4½s60	102	102	102
6 Mon WPa Pub Sv6s65	102½	102½	102½
15 Mont Pow 3⅜s'66	93½	93½	93½
14 Mor & Essex 3½s'55	88½	86⅞	88½
14 Mor&Essex3½s2000	88½	86⅞	88½
1 Namm & Son 6s 43	99	99	99
13 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	103	102¾	103
9 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 NiRyMex 4½s57asd	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
9 Natl Steel 4s 65	104	103½	103¾
7 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	105¼	105	105
5 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	98	97¾	98
5 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	96½	96⅜	96⅜
14 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	61⅞	60⅞	61½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54 ct	57	57	57
10 NO Tex&M 5s'54B	57½	57½	57½
10 NO Tex&Mex 5s'56C	57½	57½	57½
3 NY & Putnam 4s'93	87¼	87¼	87¼
87 NYC cv 6s'44	126½	124¾	125
55 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97⅝	97	97½
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	90½	90½	90½
20 NYC cn 4s 1998	97¼	97	97¼
2 NYS 3¾s '46	101	101	101
12 NYC&HR 4½s2013	90½	90¼	90½
20 NYC&HR 3½s'97	98	97	97
31 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	91	90½	90½
11 NY Chi & St L 6s'38	100½	100⅜	100½
1 NY Ch&StL 5½s'74A	100¼	100¼	100¼
77 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	89½	88¾	89¼
9 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	102⅜	102	102⅜
10 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	101 14-32	101	14-32
10 NY Edis 3¼s'65	98¾	97⅞	98¼
2 NY Edis 3¼s'66	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
10 NY G El H&P 5s'48	119	119	119
4 NYNH&H 4½s '67	46½	46	46½
3 NYNH&H 4s '55	41½	41	41½
6 NYNH&H 4s '56	42⅜	41¾	41⅝
1 NYNH&H Con 4s '54	36½	36½	36½
5 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	31	30⅝	30⅝
6 NY Steam 5s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 NY Ael 4½s '39	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
12 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	17½	17¼	17¼
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	102	102	102
2 Nor&W 4s '96	113	113	113
10 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105	105	105
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	102	102	102
2 NorAm Ed 5s 69 C	101½	100½	100½
12 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¾	110½	110½
27 Nor Pac 4s '97	103⅞	103⅛	103½
15 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75½	75	75½
32 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102½	102½	102½
3 Ont Pw N Falls 5s '43	112	112	112
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
8 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	96½	96⅜	96½
14 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	101	100½	101
14 Pac Gas & El 4s'64	105	104¼	104½
2 Pac Mo 2d 5s '38	102	101⅝	101⅝
1 Pac T & T 3¼s'66 C	100½	100½	100½
5 Pac T & T 3¼s'66 B	100	100	100
8 Pan-Am 6s 40 ct	48¾	48¾	48¾
7 Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100	100⅛
5 Penn Dix 6s 41 A	100	99⅝	100
51 Penn P & Lt 4½s '81	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
2 Pen Co 4s '63	100½	100½	100½
26 Pen R R gen 4½s'65	108¾	108¼	108½
7 Pen R R gen 4¼s'81	105	103¾	105
21 Pen R R 4¼s 84 E	104½	104¾	104½
42 Pen R R 4½s deb '70	100⅞	100½	100½
4 Pen RR 4s 48 st	113¾	113¾	113¾
33 Pen RR 3¾s 70	99⅞	98⅞	98⅞
109 Pen RR 3¼s 52	103⅝	103½	103⅝
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	101½	101¼	101½
20 Phila Co 5s 67	104	103⅜	104
30 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	17	16⅝	16¾
23 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	38½	37½	37½
3 PCC & St. L5s 30A	116	116	116
5 PCC & St L 4½s 77	106	106	106
25 PCC & St. 4s H 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
16 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	63	62¼	62⅞
9 Porto Ri A Tob 6s42	80½	80½	80½
27 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	32¾	32¼

Text of Roosevelt Message Calling for Permanent CCC

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress today recommending permanent Civilian Conservation Corps legislation follows:

On March 21, 1933, I addressed a message to the Congress in which I stated:

"I propose to create a Civilian Conservation Corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control and similar projects. I call your attention to the fact that this type of work is of definite, practical value, not only through the prevention of great present financial loss, but also as a means of creating future national wealth."

The prompt consideration given to this message by Congress resulted in the enactment, on March 31, 1933, of public order Number 5, to provide for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work.

And on April 5, 1933, by executive order, I set up the office of emergency conservation work to carry the above act into effect.

Accomplishments Sketched

It is not necessary to go into detail regarding the accomplishment of the corps. You are acquainted with the physical improvements that have taken place in our forests and parks as a result of the activities of the corps and with the wealth that is being added to our natural resources for the benefit of future generations.

More important than the material gain, however, is the improvement we find in the moral and physical well-being of our citizens, who have been enrolled in the corps, and of their families, who have been assisted by monthly allotments of pay.

The functions of the corps expire, under authority of present law, on June 30, 1937.

In my budget massage to Congress on Jan. 5 of this year I indicated that the corps should be continued and recommended that legislation be enacted during the present session to establish the corps as a permanent agency of the Government.

Action Called Desirable

Such continuance or establishment is desirable notwithstanding the great strides that have been made toward national recovery as there is still need for providing useful and healthful employment for a large number of our youthful citizens.

I am convinced that there is ample useful work in the protection, restoration and development of our natural resources, upon which the services of the corps may be employed advantageously for an extended future period. It should be noted that this program will not in any respect reduce normal employment opportunities for our adult workers; in fact, the purchase of simple materials, of food and clothing and of other supplies required for the operations of the corps tends to increase employment in industry.

I recommend, therefore, that provision be made for a permanent corp of 300,000 youths (and war veterans) together with 10,000 Indians and 5$$$ enrolees in our territories and insular possessions.

It would appear, after a careful study of available information, that, with improved business conditions, these numbers represent the maximum expected enrollment. To go beyond this number at this time would open new and difficult classifications of enrollment, and the additional cost would seriously affect the financial position of the Treasury.

I trust that the Congress will deem it wise to enact legislation making permanent the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Ayer Cup Awarded For Typography To Los Angeles Times

PHILADELPHIA, April 5 (AP)—The Lo Angeles Times has been awarded the Francis Wayland Ayer Cup offered annually to the daily newspaper which, in the opinion of the judges, was the most oustanding for typographical excellence. The award was announced yesterday by N. W. Ayer & Son, advertising agents. There were 1501 English language newspapers in the United States entered, and the award was made on the issue of March 4. There were 130 newspapers examined in the group having more than 50,000 circulation. The New Herald Tribune was second and the Des Moines Tribune third.

First place went to the Miami (Fla.) Herald for newspapers with a circulation of 10,000 to 50,000; second to the Glendale (Calif.) News-Press, and third place to the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The Evening Tribune of Hornell, N. Y., won first place for newspapers with less than 10,000 circulation; the Cape Cod Colonial of Hyannis, Mass., won third place.

Papers which survived in the judging to the final elimination, aside from those given awards, included:

Over 50,000—Buffalo Evening News: 10,000 to 50,000—Fall River (Mass.) Herald News, New Haven (Conn.) Journal-Courier.

Less than 10,000—Amsterdam (N. Y.) Evening Recorder, Concord (N. H.) Daily Monitor, Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.

Clerk Who Ran U. S. Affairs in Spain Gets Dual Promotion and Pay Boost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—Eric C. Wendelin, Quincy, Mass., man who was in charge of all United States diplomatic representation at Madrid from July, 1936, to March, 1937—the critical period of the Spanish revolution—has received a promotion.

Instead of receiving $2750 a year, this youthful diplomat—upon whose shoulders an enormous responsibility fell—will get $3500 a year. He has had a double promotion, jumping from the rank of "foreign service officer, unclassified," to "class eight, with the rank of consul."

Mr. Wendelin's name was in the headlines almost daily for six months, as he directed efforts to protect American citizens in Spain, to get as many as possible out of harm's way, to provide something in the way of refuge at the American Embassy in Madrid, and even to help the many American newspapermen in Madrid.

To read of this representative's burdens, responsibilities and reports, one would have assumed that he was a major diplomat, seasoned and trained, and rewarded by a salary somewhere above the level of that received by a bricklayer.

Instead, Mr. Wendelin was at one of the lowest planes of the entire foreign service of the United States, and only now actually enters the classified lists. Moreover, he is a newcomer to foreign service. Here is his background:

Eric C. Wendelin was born in Milford, N. H., on June 20, 1905. He attended Brown University. From 1923-24 he was a bank clerk; in 1929-30 he was a research assistant at the World Peace Foundation in Boston; he entered the foreign service on Dec. 17, 1931. He was sent to Montreal, Canada, in 1932, attended the foreign service school in the Department of State thereafter, was sent to Ensenada, Mexico, in 1933, to Havana in 1934, and later in the same year was assigned to Madrid. He is married, and his father, C. John Wendelin, lives in Quincy, Mass.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Oldham: Grosvenor Super Cinema, Union Street, 3 p. m., April 18.

Kent

Chatham (Society, Chatham and Rochester): Town Hall, 3:15 p. m., April 18.

Leicestershire

Leicester (First Church): London Road Congregational Chapel, 7:30 p. m., April 22.

London

London (auspices Second and Eighth Churches): Bermondsey Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 23.

Sussex

Worthing: Town Hall, Stoke Abbott Road, 8 p. m., April 20.

Yorkshire

Doncaster: Congregational Church, Hallgate, 8 p. m., April 22.

Ireland

Antrim

Belfast: Ulster Hall, 8 p. m., April 20.

Dublin

Dublin (First Church): Round Room, Mansion House, Dawson Street, 8 p. m., April 19.

Germany

Berlin (Eighth Church): Grosser Saal, Lehrervereinshaus, Alexanderplatz, 8:15 p. m., April 19. In German.

Essen: Haus der Technik, Früher Börse, 8 p. m., April 24.

Chemnitz: Kaufmännisches Vereinshaus Chemnitz, Moritzstrasse 1, 8 p. m., April 22.

Hannover (Third Church): Konzerthaus, Goethebrücke, 8 p. m., April 23. In German.

Stettin (First Church): Konzerthaus Stettin, Augustastrasse 48, 3 p. m., April 18. In German.

United States

California

Berkeley (Third Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dwight Way and Bowditch Street, 8 p. m., April 17.

Long Beach (First Church): Church Auditorium, 440 Elm Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 12. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1250 kilocycles.

Oakland (First Church): Scottish Rite Temple, 1547 Oak Street, 8 p. m., April 15.

Oakland (Third Church): Oakland Municipal Auditorium Theater, 8 p. m., April 16.

Riverside: Memorial Auditorium, Seventh and Lemon Streets, 8 p. m., April 13.

Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 16.

San Francisco (Eleventh Church): Dreamland Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., April 11.

South Pasadena: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 15.

Connecticut

Bridgeport: Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

Norwalk: Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, Flax Hill Road and Bayview Avenue, South Norwalk, 8:15 p. m., April 16.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., April 15.

Macon: Church Edifice, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 8:15 p. m., April 16.

Rome: Church Building, East First Street and Fifth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 15.

Illinois

Chicago (Twentieth Church): Nortown Theater, 6320 North Western Avenue, 12 m. to 1 p. m., April 15.

Danville: Saint James Methodist Episcopal Church, Vermilion and Williams Streets, 8 p. m., April 15.

De Kalb: First Methodist Church, Oak and Fourth Streets, 8 p. m., April 13.

Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., April 16.

Quincy: Madison School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 16.

Streator: Woman's Club Building, 305 East Hickory Street, 8 p. m., April 12.

Indiana

Bloomington: Union Building, Indiana University, 3 p. m., April 11.

Indianapolis (Fifth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., April 12.

Shelbyville: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 13.

Iowa

Sheldon: Sheldon High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 15.

Waterloo: West High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

Kansas

Marysville: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., April 11.

Wellington: Memorial Hall, 3 p. m., April 11.

Kentucky

Richmond: Court House, 8 p. m., April 12.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):

Roslindale: Unitarian Parish House, 850 South Street, 8 p. m., April 5

Watertown: Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., April 6.

Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., April 8 and 9.

Dorchester: Woman's Club, 38 Centre Street, 3:30 p. m., April 11.

Braintree: Braintree Town Hall, Washington Street, South Braintree, 8 p. m., April 18.

Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut street, near Broad street, 8 p. m., April 14.

North Adams: Universalist Church, Summer street, 8:15 p. m., April 16.

Northampton: Northampton High School, Main and New South streets, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

Springfield: Church Edifice, State and Orleans streets, 8:15 p. m., April 15.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 13.

Hannibal: New Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 12.

Kansas City (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 133 South Van Brunt Boulevard, 3 p. m., April 11.

Nebraska

Central City: State Theater, 8 p. m., April 16.

New Jersey

Westfield: Roosevelt Junior High School, 8:30 p. m., April 12.

New York

Forest Hills: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 16.

Geneva: High School Auditorium, Milton and Pulteney streets, 8 p. m., April 13.

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 17.

Kingston: Governor Clinton Hotel, 15 Albany avenue, 8:30 p. m., April 13.

Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, 8:30 p. m., April 12.

Mount Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club, 110 Crary avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 15.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth street, 8 p. m., April 5.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third street, 2:30 p. m., April 17.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 16.

Niagara Falls: Hotel Niagara Ballroom, 8:15 p. m., April 15.

Syracuse (First Church): Lincoln Hall, Central High School, 717 South Warren street, 8 p. m., April 12.

North Carolina

Kinston: Church Edifice, Gordon and East Streets, 8 p. m., April 13.

Ohio

Hudson: Hudson High School, 8 p. m., April 13.

Marietta: Betsey Mills Club, 3:15 p. m., April 11.

Youngstown (Second Church): South High School Auditorium, Market Street at Warren Avenue, 3:15 p. m., April 11.

Oklahoma

Muskogee: Church Edifice, Seventh and Court Streets, 8 p. m., April 13. Radiocast Station KBIX, 1500 kilocycles.

Oregon

Cottage Grove: Arcade Theater, 3 p. m., April 11.

Forest Grove: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 13.

La Grande: Sacajawea Ballroom, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

Oregon City: Senior High School Auditorium, Twelfth and Van Buren Street, 8 p. m., April 17.

Roseburg: Church Edifice, 312 East Douglas Street, 8 p. m., April 13.

The Dalles: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 13.

Pennsylvania

Erie: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 12.

Glenside: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 16.

Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 3:30 p. m., April 11.

Pittsburgh (Second Church): The Grotto, 107 Montgomery Avenue, Northside, 3:15 p. m., April 11.

Sharon: Sharon High School Auditorium, Case Avenue and East State Street, 8 p. m., April 13.

Wilkes-Barre: Irem Temple, North Franklin Street, 8:15 p. m., April 12.

Rhode Island

Providence (Second Church): Greene Street First Universalist Church, 3:30 p. m., April 11.

South Carolina

Columbia: Ballroom, Jefferson Hotel, 8 p. m., April 12.

Texas

Dallas (Third Church) Church Edifice, 4419 Oak lawn, 3 p. m. and 8 p. m., April 15.

Virginia

Lynchburg: Little Theater, Rivermont avenue and Rhodes street, 3:30 p. m., April 11.

Washington

Bellingham: Church Edifice, Forest and Maple streets, 8 p. m., April 16.

Puyallup: Puyallup High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 12.

Seattle (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 725 Seneca street, 8 p. m., April 15.

Seattle (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 4709 Thirty-sixth avenue, South, 8 p. m., April 16.

Seattle (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, One Hundred and Fourth street and Dayton avenue, 8 p. m., April 13.

Tacoma (auspices Society, Lake Stellacoom, and Churches, Tacoma): Jason Lee Intermediate School, 8 p. m., April 12.

Vancouver: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 11.

Winlock: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 11.

Wisconsin

Fond du Lac: Armory N. 31 East Second Street, 8:15 p. m., April 12.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on April 11; May 2, 9; June 6, 13; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on May 2, June 6 and July 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on May 2, June 6, July 4.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 11, 18, 25.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on April 18, May 16, June 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on April 11, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on May 2, June 6, July 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on April 11, 25; May 9, 23; June 13, 27.

Oklahoma

Muskogee—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KBIX, 1500kc, on April 11 and 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on April 18; May 2, 16; June 6, 20.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KPFB, 1280kc, on April 25, May 23, June 27.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 11, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on May 2, June 6, July 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on April 11, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27.

American Fliers Set Five World Records

PARIS, April 5 (AP)—Five new world air records, four of them set by Crystal Mowry, were marked to the credit of the United States Saturday by the International Aeronautic Federation. All were established at Miami, Fla., last December.

Maj. Alexander de Seversky was credited with a speed of 337.970 kilometers (209.45 miles) an hour over a 100-kilometer (62.13-mile) course in a Class C amphibian.

Crystal Mowry's records are:

Class C light seaplanes—altitude, 1850 meters (6069.54 feet); speed, 100-kilometer course, 127.361 kilometers (79.13 miles) an hour.

Light seaplanes, third category—altitude, 1777 meters (5830.04 feet); speed, 100-kilometer course, 111.063 kilometers (69.01 miles) an hour.

Rancher Provides Clue In Hunt for Airliner

WINSLOW, Ariz., April 5 (AP)—A possible clue developed in the White Mountains of Arizona today in the search for the giant Douglas airliner which disappeared Saturday with eight or more persons bound for New York from Burbank, Calif.

Kasu Laitis, TWA airport radio operator, said a rancher near Greer, Ariz., had reported that a "big plane" circled twice over his home at 3 p. m. Saturday as if seeking a place to land and then headed to the south where a mountain range rises. The luxurious airliner, being ferried to New York for transport to Holland, has not been heard from since a takeoff from Burbank Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

strike is illegal and contrary to sound public policy. The Senate only assumes to speak as to strikes in industries within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

The question was whether the Senate should proceed in its proposed condemnation of sit-downs as an amendment to a specific bill, or as a general resolution. Those who wanted it tacked to the Guffey bill pointed out that it would then be carried right to the White House, where the President would have to sign it; whereas a resolution would not come before him for signature.

In either case, the Senate faced amendments to the proposal. One of these was proposed by Senator Louis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, which provided that coal employees might be ordered from property of a coal company "if such employer shall have fully and completely submitted the controversy with the employee or employees to the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board."

Resolution Supported

Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas expressed gratification over Senator Byrnes' action but still urged that the matter be submitted as a separate resolution, rather than as a rider to a pending bill. The "alleged lawlessness" in labor controversies was of sufficient importance, Senator Robinson argued, to receive independent consideration. He promised to "facilitate consideration" if a separate resolution were offered.

"We all know that lawlessness is not confined to employees," he said. "Employers have resorted to practices not in conformity with sound public policy and any resolution by Congress should consider those acts which do not promote the public peace.

"We recognize that sit-downs are illegal but we also recognize the action of employers, and we believe that any action taken should be carefully worked out.

"Otherwise the action may intensify the present situation and not accomplish a wholesome purpose."

Senators Urge Delay

Senator Robinson argued that "fair progress is being made toward re-establishing peace in the labor world, so that it does not seem advisable either to act solely on one angle or to act in connection with this bill. He urged Senator Byrnes to withhold his new amendment on the promise that the issue would be given early consideration, declaring that otherwise he would vote against it.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, and George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska took the Robinson view arguing in the case of the former that "we ought to consider this in a comprehensive manner and find out what is behind this sit-down strike wave; we ought not, at the point of a shotgun attach this action to the coal bill."

While the debate was proceeding in the Senate, Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan, introduced in the House a bill to outlaw sit-down strikes in interstate commerce industries, by compulsory registration of labor unions, subject to court action for breach of contract.

Atlantic City Fire

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 5 (AP)—a four-hour fire today destroyed the once-fashionable but now empty 250-room Grand Atlantic Hotel, a half block from the resort's famous board walk. Fought by 200 firemen and watched by 20,000 spectators, the blaze forced evacuation of 200 guests from the adjoining Royal Palms Hotel. Fire authorities estimated the loss at $250,000.

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MORRILL BLDG.
Corner Central Ave. and Third St.
Delicious Food
Our Ice Cream Made from Pure Cream

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
JAMES K. HORNE
56 Summer St., Dover, N. H.

F. W. NEAL & CO.
Dealers in
Hardware, Paints and Oils
WALL PAPER
Motor Car Supplies, Roofing Materials
Agent for Walter A. Wood's Mowers
494-498 CENTRAL AVENUE

HOOZ'S APPAREL SHOP
370 CENTRAL AVE.
New Coats
New Suits, New Dresses
Latest Shades and Models
ALL SIZES
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Vitality Shoes for Women
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
MORRILL BUILDING
H. E. HUGHES

Make
"DOVER DRUG"
DOVER, N. H.
and
AMESBURY DRUG
AMESBURY, MASS.
YOUR HEADQUARTERS FOR, HIGH GRADE TOILETRIES

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ye Quaker Shop
We'd Like to Have You
Crochet or Knit
Just one Afghan with Good Shepard Yarn
Free Instruction
Ye QUAKER SHOP
59 HANOVER STREET

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
Every Style Hit of the Season
You May Be Sure of It at LEAVITT'S
Suits — Coats — Dresses — in styles that accent your individuality as never before

Be sure to see my lovely selection of wrist watches before making your purchase
N. Guy Ruiter
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repair
922 ELM ST. STREET FLOOR
PHONE 3400

Books You Will Want to

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

H A T S — Young and Gay—Sport and Dressy—Neora Straws and Flower Trimmed — New York's Latest Arriving Daily Frock for Every Date — F R O C K S

by — at

Miss Mary Cahill - Miss Lili Chartier
66 HANOVER STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes.
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

NASHUA

Quality Meats and Fresh Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MOORE'S MARKET
31 Main St. Phone 2800

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
MEATS AND GROCERIES

Beardsley's
First Quality Peanut Butter
James A. Eddy Sons
237 Thames Street
Tel. 109

EXPERT FURRIERS
TAILORING
to Ladies and Gentlemen
ALTERATIONS
MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Tel. 940

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
815 THAMES STREET TEL. 678
Est of W. E. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

GUSTAVE J. S. WHITE
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
37 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 4200

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

KAY'S For Shoes
"Famous Makes from Famous Makers"
New England's largest shoe store of its kind.
HANDBAGS - HOSIERY
158-160 Thames Street

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
22 Washington Square Tel. 918
Greenhouses Tel. 86

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS

DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

PROVIDENCE

ELIZABETH SIEDHOFF
Pianist - Organist Instructor
"Has mastered the fundamentals of my teaching."—Matthay, London
Teaching in Providence—Wednesdays, address: Hotel Canterbury, Boston

ROLLINSON *and* HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER-CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

DOYLE *Florist*
(Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association)
Flowers according to Doyle
Telephone 892 708 Main St.

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE
Storage
We Sell AMOCO Gas
Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service
Service, 'Phone 595 Taxi, 'Phone 596 600 Church St.

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Look forward to Spring with Millner's Mid-Season's Fashions
TELEPHONE 3040

COLEMAN'S
SMART and DISTINCTIVE
SPRING FOOTWEAR
Telephone 1020 911 Main St., Lynchburg, Va.

SHEARD'S
HAIR SHOPPE
Expert Service in All Lines of Beauty Culture
613 Church St. Telephone 4221

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue
New Casual
COATS
$16.95
Smartly Styled
CASUAL COATS
in All the NEW SHADES

BARCLAY & SONS
2912 Washington Ave.
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists

FALCONER'S
3111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Roger & Gallet products sold here also complete stock of other well-known toilet goods.

NORFOLK

COFER'S
RUGS :: LINOLEUMS
:: DRAPERIES ::
:: WINDOW SHADES ::
124 College Place PHONE 21966

W. C. SWARTZ CO., Inc.
A great store that saves shoppers time by making it possible to do all one's buying in one place. Saves money by offering the best possible value at each price.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847 . . . A complete stock of sterling silver . . . Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK :: VIRGINIA

HAIR CARE and BEAUTY
Bensons
Phone 25841 117 W. PLUME STREET *Next to Arther Morris* NORFOLK, VA.

"Better Furniture —For Less"
Smith Furniture
422 Granby St. Norfolk, Va.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

Thirty-three Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

ROBT. G. RAWLS Pres.-Treas. DAVID A. RAWLS Vice-Pres.
DAVID A. RAWLS, Inc.
GOWNS WRAPS CHAPEAUX FURS SPORTS
108-110 W. Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Mother's Real Helper
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St. Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

GIFT and FRAME SHOP
204 N. 5th St.
Picture Framing, Pleating, Buttons Covered, Buttonholes Made, Hemstitching.
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

ROANOKE

DIAL 5501

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON BUILDING

JOSEPH SPIGEL, INC.
Campbell Avenue at Henry Street
Make our store your headquarters. Everything ready to wear for Women, Misses and Children

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

NATALIE SHOPPE
NEW SPRING STYLES
in Women's and Misses' Apparel at Popular Prices.
301 SO. JEFFERSON ST. DIAL 2-0678

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

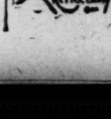
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

Sunnyside Awning and Tent Co.
Now in new modern plant
110 Luck Avenue, S. W.
Awnings, window shades, Venetian blinds

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Henry Bros. Inc.
•
Goodyear Tires
•
212 BROAD STREET
TELEPHONE 32-111

LOUISE C. CLAYTON

BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

PALACE *Furniture* Company
INCORPORATED
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS OF THE HOME
SINCE 1899

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wall Paper
Office Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

BLUE DEL FLOWERS
446 Tenth St. Phone 7240

MORGANTOWN

THOMAS CLEANERS
INC.
Dependable Dry Cleaning and Pressing
231 Pleasant St. Phone 22

KROPFF BROS.
Jewelry
Metropolitan Theatre Building
Morgantown, W. Va.

WHEELING

EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
(Air Cooled)
TWELFTH AND CHAPLINE STREET
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST : : LUNCH
DINNER

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2866
9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIGGLY WIGGLY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1378

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M 5426 for Service
Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763.
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

Hudson's Bay Company
Everything for the whole family at prices that are right for all when you shop at the "Bay."

You Never Pay More at Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
BEAUTIFUL DEJA FROCKS
Exclusive with us
Walk-Rite
STYLE SHOPPE LTD.
10171-3 101 STREET

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Valuations
Remodelling—All Trades

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

Loveseth Service Station
Limited
Use Our Budget Pay Plan
For New Tires - Batteries
Radios - Etc.
Jasper Avenue at 106 Street

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

ZORIC

ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
new CLEANERS · · LAUNDERERS METHOD
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
Visit the
Contour Clinic
The latest addition to our Beauty Salon on the third floor. Featuring the Agnes McGregor system of beauty culture.

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn St. Winnipeg 37-101

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers *Dry Cleaners*

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone • • • 86311

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elizabeth Arden's

SPECIAL EASTER BOX
Containing all the essentials for the Arden home application. Elizabeth Arden Toiletries are exclusive in Hamilton with
$3.00
ROBINSON'S

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?

• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
51-53 KING STREET EAST
P. L. GAHAGAN, Mgr Tel. BAKER 2788

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 King Street E.
Importers of English Gloves Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Overcoats, Raincoats, Christy's & Moore's London Hats.

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Baker 3535—A driver will call

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218
9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Geo E Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices
Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1176

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Services
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas ....No. 1....Met 7111
613 Dundas ....No. 2....Fair 970
729 Richmond ...No. 3....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe No. 4....Met 4568
Our number 4 store can fill all your needs in choice groceries.
We Deliver
If you phone the night or day before you wish delivery, you enable us to obtain items which may be temporarily out of stock.

We Sell
HEINZ
Food Products
All first-quality soups, puddings, beans, spaghetti, ready to heat and serve.

In our regular meat and provision lines we carry very large stocks.

OVALTINE
The Ideal Food-Drink
Made in Canada, Ovaltine is a Swiss discovery. A delicious mealtime beverage for all the family. Easy to prepare with hot milk.

Our Poultry department assures best quality chickens, year-old hens, ducks, geese and turkeys.

Cliff Robinson
Dependable Service Popular Prices

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING
The Clothier
SPRING STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7532
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

COURTESY— SERVICE— SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
'Western Ontario's Biz Department Store'

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

For Fine Stationery Office Equipment School Supplies
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
London (2 Shops) St. Thomas 1

William Martin Fuel Co.
'blue coal' All Sizes
COKE—CANNEL
ROOSEVELT SMOKELESS
Fuel perfection for your selection.
737 Richmond St. Phone Met. One-One-One

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED

Luncheons Teas
The Rideau Room—Fifth Floor

Frith's Flowers
Queen 5600
69 Sparks St. Ottawa, Ont.

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

Q. 209
R. & POWELL GROCER
Wright's Silver Cream
Cor. Elgin and Gilmour Sts. Ottawa

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

HARVEY H. HYDE
BLUE RIBBON MEAT MARKETS
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. Sherwood 97
831 BANK ST. C. 488, 489, 490

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy 7298.
8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
• LL. 3131

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk From 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

CANTILEVER

THE SHOE
For Restful, Comfortable Walking
18 BLOOR ST W MIDWAY 5223

J. E. WAINWRIGHT
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Estimates on new buildings, construction, alterations, or repairs
1480 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 AVENUE ROAD TORONTO CANADA
Randolph 3333

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Years' Continuous Service

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

"Revitalized" Drycleaning

Much more than just Drycleaning, as you will see when your garments are returned delightfully refreshed to smart newness. Absolutely odorless. Fine hand pressing completes, an immaculate cleaning service.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Belyea Bros. LIMITED

PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Anytime, Anywhere

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing.

McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
El. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7794
25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Save on *LIGHTING* Costs
Buy our special long life higher voltage
EDISON MAZDA BULBS
Cost no more and burn no more electricity
Complete Line of Electrical Appliances
Electrical Installations and Repairs
The CRAIG ELECTRIC
850 BATHURST ST. LA. 9077

R. S. PETERSON
Groceries, Fruits Provisions
OXO
99 SPENCER AVE.
at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

WINDSOR

Millinery
Imported and hand-made models.
MISS A. BRYDEN
MRS. E. McMURDIE
Blouses and Lingerie
1315 Wyandotte St. E., Corner Hall

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Recondition Your Car For Spring
Special Attention Given at
HAYES GARAGE
"Service That Satisfies"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. Mar. 6926 Res. El. 2284

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SPRING FURS
FUR STORAGE
and
REMODELLING
A. PICHET
2170 ST CATHERINE ST. W WI. 6111

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

A Complete Department Store
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

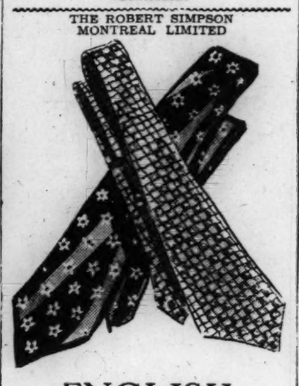
COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

THOS. V. BELL LTD.
Stationers — Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms — Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MONTREAL

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED



ENGLISH FOULARDS

As English as Threadneedle Street are these fine English foulards by Halliday and Brown. In a score of new designs $2

Simpson's STREET FLOOR

Your Furs
are properly
INSURED
when given to
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
Expert Furriers
for
STORAGE

Spring Furs —
Silver Foxes
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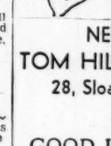

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Nature Notes

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Reputation of Nazareth

It is recorded that when Nathanael was accosted by his friend Philip, and was informed by him that the long-expected Messiah had appeared in their midst—and moreover, that his home was in Nazareth—Nathanael exclaimed in amazement: "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" (John 1:46.)

There remains some uncertainty as to the precise implication of the question. It is true that Galilee itself was held of little account, being separated from Judea and Jerusalem by the territory of the despised Samaritans, and being scoffed at as "Galilee of the Gentiles" (Matt. 4:15); but Nathanael, himself a Galilean (John 21:2), would hardly be inclined to stress this.

On the whole, then, it is implied that among the villages of Galilee, Nazareth seemed to possess an unenviable reputation. Note how, later on, its townsfolk sought to lynch Jesus himself (Luke 4:29), though he had lived in their midst; and recall the reference to their stubborn "unbelief" (Matt. 13:58).

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Easing the Battery's Job

To reduce the starting load on my battery during cold weather, I place an electric radiant heater underneath the crankcase of the car, resting on the garage floor. This is turned on one-half hour before I am ready to use the car; and it so effectively warms the oil that the car is started with a minimum of effort.

I have also found it advisable in cold weather to close the louvers in the sides of the hood by wiring strips of heavy cardboard to the inside of the hood. This allows the engine to heat up more quickly and to retain its heat longer.—DeWitt S. S., Schenectady, N. Y.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Appointments Delegated

Question: Our bylaws provide that at the beginning of the year the board shall appoint the clerk, treasurer, librarian, etc., and "other necessary officers and committees." During the past year, a member of the board proposed that a building committee be elected by the membership. This was agreeable; and after due notice, the membership elected a building committee. Was this in order in view of the above bylaw?

Answer: Under the wording of the rule, it seems to be the province of the board to appoint the building committee. The rule is rather sweeping in the phrase "other necessary officers and committees." However, there seems to have been no injury worked by the technical departure from strict application of the rule. If it is desired to be strictly within the literal meaning of the rule, the board might adopt a motion appointing the members of the committee.

Brevities

Clyde Moore in Ohio State Journal: If the natives of the dust bowl want some kind of a crop that will defy all powers of light and darkness and the inventions of man to uproot it, we recommend the dandelion.

San Francisco Chronicle: "Architects today have problems undreamed of by their elders." Such as laying out the ski jump in a department store so that Ole won't land in the glassware.

Punch: It is claimed that if the Sahara Desert were irrigated it would be possible to grow vegetables there. To find spinach in the sand would be a pleasant reversal of the normal procedure.

Portland Oregonian: "Men's clothes," says a spokesman for the trade, rather cryptically, "reflect the new philosophy of leisure." Would this be the shine on the sit-down striker's serge?

Indianapolis Star: It is encouraging to reflect that only a small percentage of bills introduced ever become laws.

The Detroit Free Press: The guarantee of free speech is a great blessing. All we need now is some way to guarantee its quality.

Street Vendor in Switzerland—

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. R. Lethbridge, Melbourne, Australia

Cheerful Onion Seller Displaying His Wares in Bern

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A New Jersey member of the P-C-C-C-C (Puzzle Corner Cryptogram Correspondence Club) sends this open invitation to other readers:

USMD WDASFU: A IPJBU VJDSBO SFNPO RP NPAF RZS RDAY MDPJFU RZS IGDBU EO YGVRMHS VRMCY. ZSDS AV RZS YDALS WPD CO RPJD RALTSR.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the country with which Italy has just completed a pact of friendship——, add the number of Provinces in the Dominion of Canada——; subtract the number of tones in a heptachord——; multiply by the number of the position in the alphabet of the Greek letter "theta"——; and divide by the number of weeks in a year——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Several readers have requested more Letter Juggling puzzles. For a while they will be run alternately with the Letter Changings. For today, try forming two different nine-letter words from the following nine letters:

A A D I L N O T U

Letter Division

This is shared by a Cambridge, Mass., reader, and it was accompanied by the following clue: "Don't let this numlet 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0 you."

IG) DEDU (SO
AR
DCU
DCO
D

Fun With Synonyms

Another list of words with their synonyms to be checked. As usual, the first has been checked by way of example:

1	graceful	watchful	
2	contrary	lustrous	
3	exacting	elegant	1
4	just	clear	
5	literary	sincere	
6	vigilant	peremptory	
7	adjacent	opposed	
8	gleaming	fair	
9	frank	scholarly	
10	lucid	neighborly	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Quotation for Today

MY BUSINESS is not to remake myself, but to make the absolute best of what God made.
—ROBERT BROWNING.

What They Say

Freedom

"No man is wholly free until he is both politically and economically free. No man with an inadequate wage is free."—Owen D. Young.

Music

"I hope that in time the public will tire of canned music and will demand the real thing again."—*Sir John McEwen.*

Flattery

"The most dangerous flattery is that which we bestow on ourselves."
—*Ann Grace Chapple.*

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Who won the national achievement award, annually given to an outstanding American woman?
2. What recent action has plunged Japan into a new political crisis?
3. What two major decisions were rendered on March 29 by the Supreme Court?
4. How much of an increase in production is necessary in the United States to bring employment back to its 1929 level?
5. Has the sit-down strike ever been approved by the American Federation of Labor?
6. How has New Zealand been brought within four days' travel of North America?
7. Was it the faulty preparation of legislation rather than the conservatism of the Supreme Court which was largely responsible for the invalidation of New Deal laws?
8. What per cent of traffic fatalities on highways are due to liquor?
9. What countries have warned General Franco against interfering with their shipping?
10. To what areas are thousands of destitute farmers from the Great Plains migrating?
11. How many American homes have been improved with the proceeds of notes insured under the modernization credit plan of the Federal Housing Administration?
12. Has the British budget for the past year shown a surplus?
13. What is the purpose of Norman Davis' trip to London?
14. What government has taken over the full control of the manufacture, import, and export of its war materials?
15. When will Washington's famous Japanese cherry blossoms be in full bloom?
16. What new preparations for dealing with possible air raids is London planning?
17. What experiment in government has Britain started in India?
18. What agreement settled the one-day strike of 460,000 miners in the soft coal industry?
19. Has the sit-down strike invaded Henry Ford's plants?
20. What action has President Roosevelt taken to discourage the high prices of durable goods?

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page

Sunbonnet Sue

—and One in Egypt

Mrs. R. Lethbridge, Melbourne, Australia

Iced Lemon Squash Is the Specialty of This Native Photographed in Alexandria

In Lighter Vein

Small Adjustment

The wireless dealer had just succeeded in selling the most expensive all-wave radio-gramophone on the stand, and was mentally spending the commission on the deal when his customer's voice brought him back to earth.

"There's just one little adjustment I'd like you to make," she said.

"Yes, madam?"

"We're not fitted with electricity," she told him, "so will you have it converted, please, for gas?"—New Outlook.

No Harm Done

. . . Which reminds me of the story they used to tell of a shiftless character in Gallipolis who piled into bed one night, shoes, clothes and all. After a while his wife shook him: "Get up, you got your shoes on."

To which he mumbled, "That's all right, they ain't my good ones."
—O. O. McIntyre in New York American.

In Order

"Interest is being taken in the Is. Ordinary shares of Salts (Saltaire), Ltd., spinners and manufacturers. The company has announced an important fusion with Pepper, Lee & Co."—Financial Paper.

We offer our respectful condiments.—Punch.

An Anthem

"Michael," said one Irishman to another, "what is an anthem?"

"Well, I'll tell ye, Barney. If I said to you, 'Barney, please get me the vinegar,' that wouldn't be an anthem. But if I said, 'Barney. Bar, Bar, Barney, please get me, please get me the vin, the vin, the vin, vin, vinegar!' that would be an anthem."

Its Only Light

Visitor: "Is this village lighted by electricity?"

Yokel: "Only when there's a thunderstorm."—Pearson's.

Value

Reporter: "You say you've mislaid your diamond bracelet. How much was it worth?"

Actress: "Oh, about a column and a half."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Antiques

Collecting antiques is usually a somewhat expensive hobby; but here is one way in which it can be done at no cost and with little effort on the part of the collectors.

The hostess should prepare in advance several dozen slips of paper, on each one of which is written the name of some antique article and the date of its manufacture. The following examples serve to illustrate:

Tudor chest—1596; spinning wheel 1642; brass warming-pan—1704; Queen Anne sofa—1718; Chippendale highboy—1774; Duncan Phyfe table—1780; silver porringer—1800; fire screens—1826; chair with needlepoint seat—1840; hooked rug—1867; etc.

The slips of paper are hidden throughout the house. Each player endeavors to find as many slips as possible, and, with all the enthusiasm of the true collector, will doubtless rejoice each time some very antique article is located. But therein lies the "catch"; for when the hunt is declared ended, the dates on the slips are added together and the player who has the largest total wins. It is therefore obvious that articles bearing late nineteenth and twentieth century dates increase the score substantially, and are consequently much better "finds" than the earlier antiques, although the players discover this fact too late to be of service to them.—E. C., Melrose, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Open Thou Mine Eyes'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Pasadena, Calif.

The writer was once having a very discouraging experience, and had become so disheartened that she felt she had nothing to be grateful for—until, one day, two little boys moved into the house adjacent to her yard.

She watched these little fellows, with the help of two little friends, work for several days making a small radio and putting up an aerial, and the thought had come to her, "Oh, why don't they buy one all ready to use?"

Finally, the morning after the work was finished, and she had seemed to reach the bottom of her pit of discouragement, she saw the two neighbor boys come into the yard and meet their playmates; and she heard this:

"Oh, you should have been here last night! We had the best time! We had our new radio on, and listened to the music until 9:30. And this morning, as soon as it was light, I woke up and turned it on and heard someone say to me, 'Good morning.' And I answered right back, 'Good morning'; and then there was more beautiful music. Oh, you must ask your mother to let you stay with us some night!"

Then one of the little fellows put his arm around his brother and said, "Aren't we having a good time, even if Daddy hasn't a place to work?"

The writer then quietly went into her comfortable little home, where a cheery fire burned in the grate, and looked at a beautiful radio and contemplated the many comforts she had to be grateful for.

Her eyes were opened.

Daily Anecdote

Her Concern

Queen Victoria was once visiting one of the big cities of England, where a choir of several thousand girls and boys were gathered on a great platform to sing a song of welcome.

The next morning after the Queen had returned to her palace, she ordered a telegram sent to the mayor of the city. It did not refer to the civic formalities or public functions of her visit, but said, "The Queen wishes to know, did the children all get home safely?"

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Katharine Cornell, actress, for her contribution to the American theater.
2. The dissolution of the House of Representatives by Emperor Hirohito. The Emperor's decree makes a general election mandatory within 30 days, when a new House of Representatives of 466 members will be chosen.
3. It upheld the Washington state law establishing a minimum wage for women, and established the constitutionality of the Railway Labor Act, guaranteeing collective bargaining to railway workmen.
4. A 20 per cent increase in production is needed.
5. No; according to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. In a recent statement he said, "I publicly warn labor against this illegal procedure."
6. The Pan American Clipper completed its trail-blazing flight of 6820 miles from Alameda, California, to Auckland, New Zealand, within four days.
7. Relating from his own experience in the Department of Justice, Erwin H. Griswold, Harvard Law School professor, told the Senate Judiciary Committee that it was the faulty preparation of New Deal bills.
8. The American Business Men's Research Foundation, claims that 25 per cent of them are attributed to this cause.
9. Britain and France have both protested against the insurgents' method of compelling their merchant vessels to heave to and submit to an examination in Spanish waters.
10. The Pacific Northwest and California. Nearly 25,000 of them have departed the Dust Bowl area for this section of the country.
11. Nearly a million. This act, which was put into effect in the summer of 1934 to relieve unemployment and provide a quick stimulant to the building industry, expired March 31.
12. Yes; a surplus of $7,500,000.
13. He is in London ostensibly to attend the world sugar conference. During his visit, however, he has been studying the possibilities of rescuing last year's naval limitations treaty from the impasse which has developed over its ratification.
14. Canada.
15. They reach "full bloom" on Sunday, April 11, according to Marshall Finnan, superintendent of the national capital parks.
16. A new scheme in air raid defense calls for an auxiliary service to assist the ordinary fire-fighting organizations. A patrol system is to be designed so that every street of towns subjected to air raids will be under observation.
17. Indian provinces hitherto under direct British rule are now, under a new Constitution, to govern themselves by means of popularly elected assemblies.
18. A compromise wage increase agreement reached between the United Mine Workers of America and mine operators. The workers won their demand for pay rises, obtaining principally a pay basis of $6 a day and time and a half for overtime.
19. Yes; several hundred workers closed the Kansas City Ford assembly plant with a sit-down strike in the first blow at the Ford organization in the current automobile strikes. However, it was of short duration.
20. President Roosevelt announced that the Government must immediately reduce its purchases of steel, cement, copper, etc., which have been stimulating the price rise of durable goods.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Dear Friend: I would surely enjoy to join the trip around the world by postage stamp. Here is the price for my tour ticket.

Factual Figuring: 10 (Yugoslavia) plus 10, minus 7, times 8, divided by 32, equals 2.

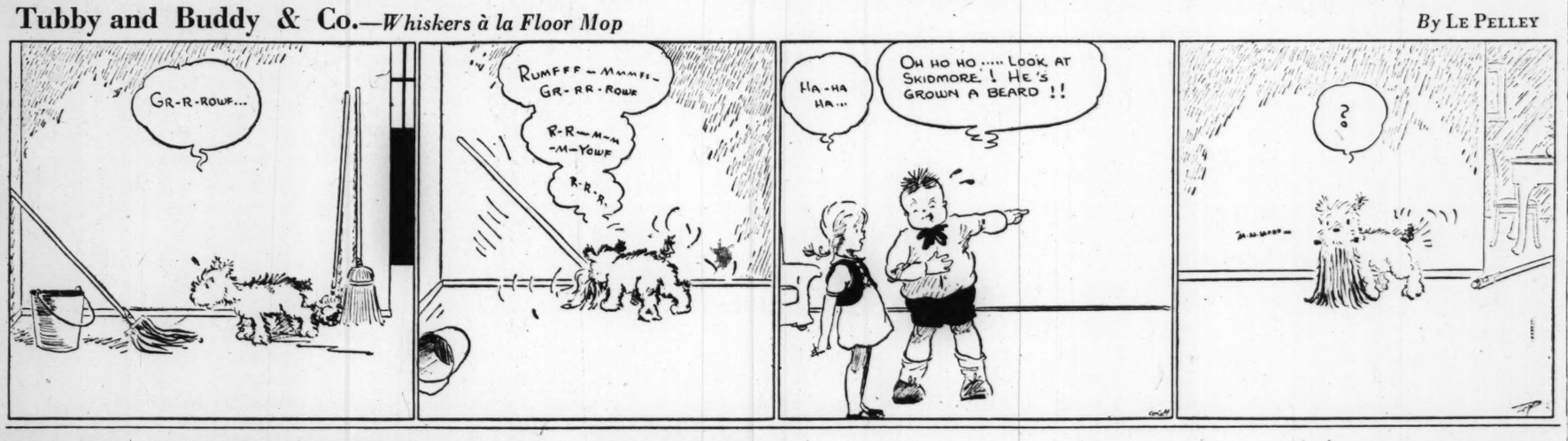
Letter Juggling: Adulation, Laudation.

Letter Division: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
DISCOURAGE

Fun With Synonyms: Graceful—elegant; contrary—opposed; exacting—peremptory; just—fair; literary—scholarly; vigilant—watchful; adjacent—neighboring; gleaming—lustrous; frank—sincere; lucid—clear.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Whiskers à la Floor Mop*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Actions Speak Louder Than Words*

By CARMACK

Tiddlywinks and I went over to the park lagoon today to have another look at the loud-croaking frog—
The only trouble was he stopped croaking the moment he saw us- So I wiggled my tail and said- "Croak some more- we like to hear you"- But still he was silent-
Then thinking he might understand a bark better than tail wiggles I let go a couple of loud "woofs"-
The only reply he made was a noisy "ker-plunk" as he dove into the water—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Pocketbook Pinches

EVEN a government cannot live perennially on a deficit. During recent years the theory has been developed, and we subscribe to it, that government budgets should be balanced not annually but over the period of the business cycle. In other words, when times are bad it is permissible that the Treasury spend more than it takes in during a given year in order to support measures for relief and recovery—if when times are good the Treasury will be equally assiduous in cultivating surpluses that can be applied to paying off the debt so incurred.

The second part of the formula is at least as important as the first. A government going on this basis must retrench and collect as vigorously in good times as it expands and expends during the storm. It must have the faculty of recognizing when recovery has arrived, a recognition that tends always to lag behind the fact.

The habits of governmental liberality, and particularly of reliance upon paternalism, are not easy to break. Yet there are indications that deficit financing in the United States has gone as far as it should. The clearest, of course, is the size of the public debt itself—now approaching $35,000,000,000.

Another is the recent slump in the market for government bonds. This, of course, may be only temporary, a soft spot, but it seems significant. A third factor is the news that internal revenues of the Government are running about $150,000,000 below Treasury estimates for this year.

It looks as if the Administration fingers were beginning to be caught in the closing hinges of the American pocketbook. On one side is a disinclination of investment money to finance further deficits except at a higher interest rate. On the other is the surmised failure of the new corporate surplus taxes to bring out as much of a yield as was expected.

Naturally, the Administration can always resort to additional taxes, but there is also a marked unwillingness in Congress to take this always unpopular course. Representative Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, with the concurrence of Pat Harrison, Senate Finance Committee chairman, has said:

> I favor retrenching and cutting down expenditures before new taxes are considered. The time has arrived for us to be more cautious and to get away from emergency expenditures in order to relieve the taxpayers of the nation.

Here two of President Roosevelt's stanch party supporters designate the direction that needs to be taken. In fairness to the Administration, be it said that WPA, PWA, the Resettlement Administration and some other emergency units have been scaled down materially by dismissals. But there is still some distance to go, and the President's estimates of supplemental needs for relief, promised in about ten days, will be awaited with interest if not anxiety.

It is granted that human needs must be met. Reduction of relief is keyed necessarily to re-employment. But if industry is to go ahead with assurance in re-employing workers, it is necessary that Government be operated as economically as possible, that confidence be heightened by a demonstrated ability to balance the budget, and that the depression-born debt be retired with surpluses. Vigorous action is required to end a situation in which the Federal Government is today spending more than in the direst days of depression.

New Move on Child Labor

THOSE who are really opposed to child labor will not permit repeated and continuing delays on the amendment which has been before the states for thirteen years to stop the effort to end the exploitation of children. They are not proposing alternative methods for the sake of blocking this amendment, which has come so close to, yet now appears so far from, ratification. They are actively seeking new procedure which will overcome opposition—whether sincere or insincere. They hope by that means to bring the fight to an early and successful conclusion.

Since the New York and Massachusetts Legislatures wiped out hopes for ratification of the present amendment this year, Senator Borah and Senator Vandenberg have both introduced new proposals. Mr. Borah has merely sought to avoid objections made to the old amendment on the ground that its age limit of eighteen was too high. He has reduced it to fourteen. We believe this is too low. This would hardly raise the standard above that many states now have and would leave no opportunity for Congress to adopt higher standards as public opinion demanded them. And there are some hazardous industries where the public conscience would now support at least a sixteen-year limit.

Mr. Vandenberg has taken sixteen as the age-limit. This should meet the objections of those who have been talking so bitterly about a "youth control amendment." Also he has only given Congress power to "limit and prohibit" child labor and has further safeguarded his wording by making it labor "for hire." He leaves out the word "regulate" which many sincere opponents of the old amendment have considered dangerous. Best of all, for those who seek speedy action, he has provided for submission to specially elected conventions in the states. This would make complete ratification possible within a few months.

The essential thing now is for those who wish to end child labor to get together behind the most feasible method. When the New York Legislature halted progress with the old amendment, this newspaper proposed action almost exactly along the lines of Mr. Vandenberg's resolution. We felt that the amendment should also include a specific provision that would bar any such federal control of children as would infringe religious or medical freedom or interfere with family relations. We should still prefer to see such a safeguard. With it, the word "regulate," which some consider essential, could be kept. We hope it can be incorporated. But we believe sincere advocates of the abolition of child labor should unite, and that they can find ways to unite on the ground Mr. Vandenberg offers.

Legislated Loyalty

LAWS which attempt to make patriotism compulsory were sustained on two occasions in Massachusetts last week, against strong attacks from those who hold that patriotism is not a matter of outward profession but of thought and deeds.

In the first instance, Gov. Charles F. Hurley assured the continuance for another year of the teachers' oath law by which all teachers are required to swear they will support the federal and state constitutions. He acted at the request of veterans' organizations, vetoing a repeal measure which had been passed by narrow majorities in both houses of the Legislature.

The sponsors of this law hold that it will keep Communists out of teaching positions in the Bay State. Opponents declare its only effect has been to cause the resignation of non-Communist and highly respected teachers who object to its compulsion. Teachers generally oppose the act as an effort to make patriotism compulsory instead of voluntary, and declare it forms a vehicle for attacks upon individuals who believe either one or both constitutions could be improved.

In the other instance, the State Supreme Court upheld the Lynn school authorities for expelling a pupil who refused to salute the flag and to recite a familiar pledge to the national banner. The child belonged to a sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses, who believe that a salute or pledge to a piece of silk or bunting is a form of idolatry, and refused on advice of his parents.

The court, of course, must be obeyed. But that a child should be deprived of a public school education because he objects to snapping his fingers to his forehead or reciting a certain formula will seem to many an undue emphasis on the outward symbol, instead of the inward spirit, of patriotism.

The world is approaching the time when it will be recognized that loyalty cannot be legislated into people.

Trifles?

EVEN in times of business prosperity employers do not wish to waste money.

Thus a sound economic fundamental is exemplified in the keen interest industrial Britain is taking in the feat of an official of the London County Council. He is alleged to be saving the ratepayers £300 a year by the simple process of allowing school children to write on the top line in their exercise books, which they have never formerly been permitted to do.

An achievement of a similar nature is credited to a business firm in Marseilles. Boldly casting aside the traditional advice that one should never leave one's i's undotted, it has decided never to dot them at all. Shrinking from no revolutionary step along the path of ruthless efficiency, it has gone even further than this, and resolved always to omit circumflex accents. These fearless resolutions are said to be resulting in an economy of £20 a year. Evidently many are the ways in which money can be saved.

One point that perhaps has not received due measure of attention is the often unnecessary verbosity of business letters. Dictators of these documents might well ponder the reply of a tenant of the first Duke of Wellington, who had been asked whether he intended to renew his lease, and answered briefly but sufficiently, "Your Grace, I remain, Yours faithfully."

The movement for economy should not, however, be confined to letter writers and business men. There is a widespread feeling that parents ought to take a hand. A few years ago calculations were rife as to how many hundreds of pounds it cost the London trams to have inscribed across them in full the name of their highest official, who was Aubrey Llewellyn Coventry Fell. If parents would only call their children Tom or May, John or Ada, who knows what cause the ratepayers of the future might have to bless them?

First of His Line

Book News of the Day

OTHER corporals have become dictators—as the world today knows well—but history still writes the name of the first of his line, "The Little Corporal," at the top of the list of war captains.

Yet it is not enough to remember that for fifteen years he was master of Europe, nor that during his reign every throne tottered; nor can he be dismissed by recording the million French citizens killed or missing in his battles—nor the 4,000,000 enemies slain on the same fields. The objective commentator must also list his genius for organization; his forcefulness and resourcefulness as a monarch; his understanding of men and his knowledge of how to use them; his ability to sway the masses, to rule diverse millions.

* * *

Napoleon's is a fascinating story, which always seems somehow new. For every biography of this strange man seems almost to be the history of some other man, so many-faceted was his character. To the student of military history, the newest biography, BONAPARTE, by Eugene Victor Tarlé (New York: Knight Publications. $4.50), may be of special value, although the Russian professor of history gives proper stress to other phases of his subject and does it all with taste, precision and honesty.

A slight young lieutenant of the French Army watched the invasion of the Tuileries by the revolutionaries on June 20, 1792, and hissed *"canaille"* at them, remarking scornfully that if only the French King had turned his cannon on them and shot a few hundred down, the rest would have run. He did not know that Louis XVI was being shoved off the throne of France so that Napoleon might occupy it. And had he been told that his sway over the very rabble that he hissed and would have shot down that sultry summer day in Paris was to be his greatest asset up to the very end of his career, he would have denied it. He wanted none of that. His own social status was such that he could climb to the heights only through a victory of the *bourgeoisie* over the feudal aristocrats. So he became the champion of the middle class. But his beloved *bourgeoisie* deserted him time after time; while his tattered, battered masses followed him blindly to destruction.

* * *

Here Professor Tarlé denies emphatically that Bonaparte "consolidated" the victory of the French Revolution, as some of his biographers have been trying to prove of late. He says, rather, that Napoleon quenched the very flame of that revolution. "He did not so much 'complete' the Revolution as 'liquidate' it," is this biographer's judgment.

Despite outstanding talents along other lines, it has to be admitted that Napoleon means war, war, war, and little else, in history's final analysis. And war failed Napoleon at long last, as it has failed every other dictator; and always will.

E. B. H.

Sap's Runnin'

Courtesy The Old Print Shop, Inc., New York City

Maple Sugaring in the Days of Currier & Ives

FREEZING nights and warm, tangy, early spring days. Blue skies with fleecy, cotton-white clouds. Up in the "sugar bush" on the pasture hillside, a scene of happy activity. From the rough, rock chimney of the weather-beaten, sagging-roofed old sugar house, great waves of blue-black smoke curl upward among the limbs of aged, sturdy maples, dissolving into a magical nothingness. From open door, and windows, and through the cracks, spirals of white steam twist and maneuver. From a distance they remind one of garlands of white lichens alternately swelling and decreasing.

In the mountainous region of northern New Hampshire a generation ago, eager boys and girls waited impatiently for the end of March or first of April. "The sap is runnin'" meant joyous hours in the spring-wakened woods.

In those days, before modern invention had waved its wand that presaged covered metal buckets, intricate evaporators, uncanny thermometers, and density testers, it seems in retrospect that sirup was sweeter. At least the sugaring process was more picturesque!

* * *

Early in the morning, before the frost had left the air, John, the hired man who had been in the family for years, came to the house. He had spent the night in the sugar camp boiling down sap and getting what sleep he could on a bunk. He had his breakfast, then yoked Buck and Broad to the stone boat. A ten-year-old lad strode along beside the nigh Devon, and "hawed" and "geed" with a vigor and gusto that doubtless amused the two faithful oxen. They knew perfectly well the way to the sugar bush and how to work.

While John added more wood to the fire as he continued the final boiling down of yesterday's run, the boy brought in wood, ate a few pieces of maple sugar to be sure it was up to standard, listened to and watched the crows who always seemed to make the maple grove their headquarters.

The memory of fascinating odors still lingers. There was the clean, pungent, zestful smell of the burning logs—maple, oak and hemlock limbs, left from the logs taken to the mill for lumber. Hemlock has an aroma that for spiciness is equaled by no other wood. There was the heavy sweetness from the sirup almost ready to be canned, the heavier odor from the soft sugar which was put into crocks and would be dipped out by the cupful for cooking purposes. The steam from the sap which was just starting to "boil down" was light and gossamer-like in its fragrance. Mixed in and through it all were the tangy odors of the woodland, stirring uneasily under the caresses of the south wind. As the sun rose higher and flooded the grove with light, fairy mist-figures danced above and about the piles of brush scattered about.

* * *

Now the sap was dropping in a steady, rhythmic plunk into the wooden buckets, and it was time to start the oxen on the first collection trip. On the stone boat—a flat, plank affair—a great wooden barrel was anchored securely. Into this the sap was poured. The oxen plodded stolidly, yet efficiently, about. Buck and Broad knew the winding route among the trees. They could stop and start by themselves, but the lad believed that loud, authoritative commands were necessary, especially if father, mother, and others were watching. In retrospect, one has to admit that Buck and Broad were very tolerant about it all.

In the evenings, happy parties were held on various farms. Pans of hard-packed, clean snow were ready, and on these the thick, hot sirup was poured, forming long, chewy threads of candy.

A starry, frosty sky; a group of neighbors in gay repartee; the sap house with its roaring fire; the woods at night. Of such scenes are memories made, to take one back to New England hills at sugarin' time.

H. S. P.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Back to Work for WPA Workers?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a constant reader of the Monitor, and being employed by the WPA, naturally I take a great deal of interest in what you say about them. In fact, I take a great deal of interest in what you say about almost anything, as I know I am getting truthful facts, and where it is a matter of opinion, I certainly like to know your opinion.

In your recent issue I noticed an article on your editorial page which made the statement, in effect, that since business had recovered to a certain extent and good workers were securing employment elsewhere, that those now left on the WPA pay rolls were necessarily the inefficient ones.

This seems to me to be a very natural conclusion, but since I have been working in relief offices and WPA offices during the past few years, I believe I can present another viewpoint on this subject.

The fact is that I and at least a score of other good workers with whom I am acquainted, and with whom I have been associated in these offices, have made brave attempts at securing employment in regular business without results, but not because of inefficiency. I am associated with some of the best stenographers, bookkeepers and other office workers that I have ever met in any business—and I have had more than twenty years' business experience. The difficulty we meet is this: We apply for a position and are granted an interview with the employer. The interview seems to be satisfactory up to the point where he asks where we have worked or are working, and when we say WPA he at once drops all negotiations.

I have found from various sources that the employer gives some of the following reasons for his action in this matter:

1. If a worker is on relief, or has been, he is not efficient.

Yet he must know we went on relief at a time when there were no positions.

2. He claims that he cannot afford to pay as good wages as WPA is paying.

In this he is right so far as the young, inexperienced stenographer is concerned, because WPA pays them the same wages they pay to those who have been accustomed to receiving two or three times as much wages as WPA pays them. The excuse WPA gives for paying the inexperienced workers as much as the more experienced ones is that she, or he, is supporting several people and needs this amount.

I believe that WPA should pay them only what regular business would pay them, and if that is not enough, they should be allowed relief money for the balance.

3. The employer claims he cannot afford to pay good wages for a five- or six-hour day, such as WPA office workers are accustomed to working.

To this I would say that any honest, ambitious worker would gladly accept a position in regular business, even if he had to work at the same wages and work two or three hours a day longer.

4. Still further, some employers claim that they have tried WPA workers, and they are not willing to work, as they are not accustomed to doing a good day's work.

The employer should be encouraged to give WPA workers a trial, and if he finds this to be true, let him fire them. They then cannot get back on WPA nor on to relief, and they will soon be mighty glad to work for their wages.

I sincerely trust that what I have said above is of interest. Employers should not discriminate against applicants who have been on relief or on relief work; and I think the WPA management should see the advisability of paying only according to ability.

Springfield, Ill. NELLIE KELSO

Superlatives in Cities

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I see by the Monitor that Chicago's municipal librarian has been grading American cities on their weather. You know, the way a college graduating class picks out the "most popular" member, the "best dressed," the "hardest grind," the "most brilliant," and the "one who has done most for old Kazoo."

Well, the librarian bases his statistics on United States Weather Bureau recordings for thirty-five cities, and he finds among other things that New York City is much windier—er, that is to say, that it had many more days last year when a high wind was blowing—than did the so-called Windy City of Chicago.

That makes one wonder, of course, how Chicago got its reputation in this respect. As in the proffered explanation of why married men live longer, perhaps it only seems windier in Chicago.

Some of the other 1936 ratings show Buffalo as the snowiest city, Pittsburgh as the foggiest—now there is courtesy for you, referring to it as fog—and Kansas City as the hottest, Minneapolis the coldest, Santa Fe as having the most sunshine and Miami the most thunderstorms.

But wait, hold! Has the good librarian overlooked the Pacific coast in his compilations? Surely Los Angeles or San Francisco or Seattle is the somethingest in something or other! The Weather Bureau should be looked into. There should be an investigation!

Washington D. C. T. N.

Presidential Sit-Down?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much has been written and voiced about the seriousness of sit-down strikes occurring in factories and stores throughout the United States. But most alarming of all is the "One-Man Sit-Down Strike" in the White House. Since sit-down is a weapon of the minority, can the President succeed in adopting this method to carry through his proposed change in the Supreme Court?

I. S. B.

Hartford, Conn.

N. L. R. B. and the Chrysler Strike

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a great admirer of your editorial policies, and know you are anxious to be corrected when in error. Consequently, I take the liberty of referring to your editorial entitled "Rights—and Right." In this editorial you state that the National Labor Relations Board has never taken up the Chrysler strike as it did the Remington Rand strike. There is a good reason why the Labor Relations Board has not interceded in the recent Detroit conflict.

Last July the board held hearings between General Motors and its employees in Detroit. These hearings proceeded for five days when General Motors applied for a court injunction against the board. The Federal District Court refused to grant the injunction, so General Motors appealed to the Eighth Circuit Court, which granted the stay. The National Labor Relations Board appealed, and this appeal was argued last November 13 and it still remains undecided. Therefore, the National Labor Relations Board is restrained from holding any hearings in the Eighth Circuit where Detroit is located.

I might state further that the National Labor Relations Board petitioned the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals to vacate the stay in the General Motors case. This petition was refused by the Circuit Court. This explanation is the answer to the Labor Relations Board's helplessness and idleness during the present controversies.

ROBERT G. ALLEN

(Member of Congress from Pennsylvania)

Washington, D. C.

What Price Dictatorship?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

General Franco in an interview with the press some time ago was proud to declare himself the first belligerent in the history of war who had given to an enemy a neutral zone while seizing a city.

Franco's neutral zone was not an example of chivalry, but just a tribute paid to his own ruling-class supporters.

This zone was chosen in the aristocratic Salamanca district. In the meantime, the workers' suburb of Cuatro Caminos was bombarded by Italian planes. People had to leave their destroyed apartments and look for a better shelter. Some of them occupied empty homes in the neutral zone, but just when this happened, General Franco simply forgot his historical mission on earth, and this zone was also bombarded.

Dictators, whether they are the historically-minded type like Mussolini or the revolutionary type like Stalin, represent the end of civilization. Let us hope the American nation will stand by its principles of social freedom and justice.

GUDARI

Minneapolis, Minn.

The Wide Horizon

Court and... Cherry Blossoms

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

IF QUESTIONS asked a correspondent are any indication of reader-interest, then the major preoccupation these days is still: "What are the chances of President Roosevelt's court plan going through?" Although it should be added that "when will the cherry blossoms bloom?" really outranks all the political problems.

So the report from Washington this week will begin by announcing that the spring blooms are just bursting into a glory which has not been equaled in more recent years. Forsythia and cherry and magnolia and Japanese quince are showing rare lavishness. And as for President Roosevelt's court plan ... well, it looks a little more likely than it did in earlier weeks that the plan will have to be modified considerably before it gets through the Senate.

The impression of this correspondent, at least, is that President Roosevelt's prestige has been lessened by numerous factors, some unconnected with the court issue, and that despite the relative mediocrity of many of the latest witnesses before the Senate Judiciary Committee, the opposition is decidedly holding its own. In other words, while the President's supporters may command a bare numerical majority in the Senate, the last ten votes upon which the majority depends are not at all fixed, and in any event the opposition is large enough to defer action indefinitely. Defer it so long, in fact, as to force the writing of a compromise.

* * *

Two months ago today, President Roosevelt launched his court enlargement plan before an amazed press conference. It is now stuck in the Senate Judiciary Committee, with the opposition insistent on presenting a long list of further witnesses, and with the chances of a favorable reporting vote from the committee in some doubt. Possibility of a tie exists, although a 10-to-8 favoring vote is perhaps a little more likely.

Meantime, nearly everything else important in the way of legislation is hung up. Useful legislative jobs that might be cleaned up are left in the discard. The neutrality bill, for example, passed by both houses and with adjustment between the two versions easily possible, has been gathering dust for some three weeks.

President Roosevelt's waning prestige, and the possibility of still greater decline, are shown in the sit-down strike situation. The Byrnes amendment in the Senate, the Dies resolution in the House, both are being pressed hard, are quite possible of enactment, and would put Congress on record against this labor technique. Meantime, the President's silence on the issue is widely criticized. His effective condemnation of price rises in durable goods—delivered at his Friday's press conference—is contrasted unfavorably with his complete silence on the sit-downs.

An otherwise unrecorded footnote may not be amiss. At every press conference since the President's return from Warm Springs, and at some earlier ones, some of us have made a point of asking him: "Would you state your views on the sit-down situation?" Mr. Roosevelt, usually ready with a newsy answer to most questions, has passed this off with a semi-humorous "no," or a "I don't think so," or simply a dismissing wave of his hand. The mere fact that the question is asked to the President's face—it could not have been so asked in most previous Administrations—is another indication that the United States is still a democracy, with its Chief Executive more open to public and personal interpellations of this sort than heads of most other democracies.

* * *

And while we are on the subject, just a phrase to answer a question we are often asked: How are relations nowadays between the President and the newspaper men? The answer is that relations are purely professional: The Washington correspondents are covering the President as a news story; it is unrealistic to speak of any "popularity," "unpopularity," or "undue influence" of the President. It is a straight reportorial group, well accustomed to Mr. Roosevelt's ways, that crowds into his office twice a week.

As for other important developments here: The world textile conference is off to a good start with a frank speech by John G. Winant, its chairman, sketching the bargaining basis upon which the nations might agree to limit their textile industries to a forty-hour week. Japan, in short, appears willing to agree to such a limitation if it can have promises of larger import quotas into the major consuming countries. Whether such a bargain can be struck rests with the diplomacy of the governmental, employing, and labor groups met here in Washington. Perhaps the net outcome of this conference will be a preparatory exploration of maladjusted textile production: the first time nations have admitted that ills of such an industry can be met only on an international basis.

Lord Tweedsmuir, who deserves much more than a footnote, left golden opinions here, and bears to Ottawa—and for London—another version of President Roosevelt's would-be helpful approach to the dominant issue of peace or war which cannot be obscured even in this springlike capital, where a judiciary question—that a world war would sweep from the stage—still monopolizes the spotlight.